Records of Fort St George

JAMES STRANGE'S JOURNAL AND NARRATIVE OF THE COMMERCIAL EXPEDITION FROM BOMBAY TO THE NORTH-WEST COAST OF AMERICA

TOGETHER WITH

A CHART SHOWING THE TRACT OF THE EXPEDITION

WITH AN INTRODUCTION

BY

A. V. VENKATARAMA AYYAR, M.A., L.T.
Curator, Madras Record Office

MADRAS
RE-PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS

[Rupees 8 annas]

1929

E03867
R009B04

Records of Fort St George

JAMES STRANGE'S JOURNAL AND NARRATIVE OF THE COMMERCIAL EXPEDITION FROM BOMBAY TO THE NORTH-WEST COAST OF AMERICA

TOGETHER WITH

A CHART SHOWING THE TRACT OF THE EXPEDITION

WITH AN INTRODUCTION

BY

A. V. VENKATARAMA AYYAR, M.A., L.T.

Curator, Madras Record Office

MADRAS

RE-PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS

1929

CONTENTS

	Page
Introduction	iii
Journal and Narrative of the Commercial Expedition to the North-West Coast of America together with a chart showing the tract	1
Correspondence connected with the expedition	57
Index	62

INTRODUCTION

The following pages which present in print a copy of volume No. 37 of the Public Department records called "Public Sundries", contain a narrative and journal of the Commercial Expedition to the North-West Coast of America undertaken by James Strange with a view to establish fur trade between China and America. The manuscript volume is in good condition and has been mended in this office.

James Strange was the eldest son of Sir Robert Strange, engraver, and brother of Sir Thomas Andrew Lumisden Strange, Indian Jurist and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Madras in 1800, and rose high in the Madras Civil Service. He was led on to this expedition by the published account of Captain Cook's voyage to the North-West Coast of America. He was given the sole management of the expedition by David Scott of Bombay. The expedition started under very good auspices. Mr. Strange undertook the voyage to the Nootka Sound in August 1785, returned to Madras in May 1787 and presented his journal to the Hon'ble Major-General Sir Archibald Campbell, the then Governor of Fort St. George.

The expedition was not a success from a commercial point of view and would appear to have been viewed with some jealousy by the Dutch. The expected trade in furs was a failure, but the narrative contains an interesting account of the voyage and of the natives. The only inn at Dutch Batavia was very unhealthy and some of the rooms therein went by the name of Tavern Sepulchres, so much so that Mr. Strange had to take up his lodging on a billiard table. Many of the crew suffered from scurvy. The natives had a propensity for theft and were generally filthy. They indulged in the barbarous practice of devouring human flesh; but they were not without some redeeming features. They worshipped the God known as Enkitsum, the God of Snow, and lived with each other on terms most amicable and friendly; in the married state they appeared exemplary in love and attachment to each other; their parental tenderness was no less striking; and they had a passion for music. The virtue and fidelity of the female part of the society were highly praiseworthy.

A. V. VENKATARAMA AYYAR,
Curator,
Madras Record Office.

EGMORE,
26th May 1928.

RECORDS OF FORT ST. GEORGE

NARRATIVE OF A VOYAGE TO THE NORTH WEST COAST OF AMERICA MOST RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED TO THE HON'BLE MAJOR GENERAL SIR ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL K. B. GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL FORT S^T^. GEORGE BY JAMES STRANGE OF THE MADRASS ESTABLISHMENT. [*Public Sundries, Vol. No. 37.*]

An attentive perusal of Captain Cook's last Voyage, suggested to me an Idea of the Advantages which would result to the first Adventurers, who should undertake a Voyage with Commercial Views to the North West Coast of America.

The leizure hours in my passage to India, enabled me to investigate the Subject in Question, with an undivided attention, and from a mature consideration of it, I conceived the most flattering prospect of Success from the adoption of the scheme.

With a view therefore to this Undertaking I committed my thoughts on the Subject to Paper, and (fortunately I trusted for my scheme) on my arrival at Bombay, I submitted the consideration of it, to my Valuable Friend and Patron M^r^. David Scott; who with a liberality peculiar to himself, adopted it on such a Grand Scale, (not only with respect to those immediately employed in it but also with so extended a View to the General Good) as Claims the strongest testimoney of Public applause for so uncommon an exertion of Private Virtue.

Had the Event of this Expedition proved Unfortunate from misconduct in the management of it, I alone, must in that case have borne all the blame; for the sole controul & direction of the Voyage (not only as to the route of the Navigation to be followed, but also in regard to the Commercial Transactions) was Vested in me; Such a state of responsibility as that with which I was intrusted, is flattering only where Success is Certain; but in the present Instance, where the Event might prove unfortunate from a thousand unforeseen accidents, it was in my opinion by no means an enviable state. The result Cost me many a days interval of Painful anxiety for the prosperity of it.

As the narrative of this Voyage will probably be read by some few of those Friends who wish to hear of my Welfare, I cannot on this Occasion withhold Communicating to them (and which I do with infinite pleasure) that to the liberality alone of M^r^. Scott, I am indebted for the means of Sharing a Considerable Interest in the present undertaking, and that Interest might still have been greater, had I not judged it improper, in my then Circumstances to adventure beyond what I had the means of repaying in the event of a Total Miscarriage.

Two Vessels were considered as necessary for this Service the Superintendance and Equipment of which, were intrusted to my Controul; and Certain I am that better Vessels never went to Sea. The largest was about 350 Tons and was named the Captain Cook, in memory of that distinguish'd & much to be lamented Navigator. The smallest, which was new off the Stocks, was called the Experiment, and was about 150 Tons Burthen; they were both Coppered and had each two very Complete Boats; they were besides amply provided with every store, that either England or India could produce.

There are few men besides my Friend M^r^. Scott, who would have relinquished the opportunity of Patronage which presented itself on the Occasion of naming the Officers who were employed in this Service. This, however, he did in my favor, and on this liberal Principle; that, as I was to sail with them, they ought

for that reason to be men in whom I had both an Interest and liking. They were accordingly all of my own Nomination and approval. Many of them were Men of Science in their profession, and the first five in rank had the honor to Serve as Lieutenants in the British Navy during last War. The Object of this Expedition according to the arrangement of it, pointed not only to the Establishing a new Branch of Commerce with the Western Coast of America, but had also in View, that laudable principle of Discovery, for the benefit of Navigation, and for the Elucidation of Science in General. To this end therefore, no Expence whatever was spared on the part of the concerned, to Compass these desirable Ends, and accordingly the best Mathematical Instruments of all kinds were provided for the Service. Most of the Officers in the Expedition were Correct Lunar Observers; and in each Vessel there was one, who was well Versed in the Art of Drawing and Surveying.

In all Estimates it rarely I beleive happens, otherwise, than that the original calculations fall far short of the real Expence incurred, be the nature of the business what it may. Where new Experiments are to be tried, this consequence cannot fail to Occur. In the present Instance, the Observation is Certainly Justified. The Outfit and Current Charges of this Expedition greatly exceeded every Idea I had formed on the Subject in my own mind. This will be easily accounted for, when it is remembered, that in India, every article of Naval Stores & Provisions, must be purchased at an enormous advance on the prime cost; and, that besides the Pay of Officers & Seamen, bears a proportional encrease in the difference of Expence between this part of the Globe and what would be incurred in Europe. When these facts are admitted, it will be easily conceived how two such small Vessels should incur more than moderate Charges to their Owners; and which in the present case they most Certainly did. The principles on which this Voyage was undertaken, were in themselves so liberal, that had Advantages resulted from it, by which any General Good might have been derived; in that Case, I will Venture to pledge myself, that the Concerned in it, would not have Considered the pains and Expence which it has entailed on them, as ill bestowed.

The route of this Voyage as planned by the Concerned, was in the first instance, to sail from Bombay to China. As the Season of the Year would not admit of persuing the usual Tract, I was therefore directed to go through the Straits of Bally, and then to proceed between the Celebes and Borneo, to the Sooloo Isles; Keeping the Western Side of the Phillipine Islands close aboard, until as far north as Manilla, and from thence on to Macao with the North East Monsoon.

My Instructions with respect to the Voyage from China to the Coast of America, were to make the South End of Formosa and from thence to steer such a Course as to get without the Tropic, and run down my Easting in about L^{e}. 38°—10″ N°. and to make the American Coast in about L^{e}. 40°—00″ N°.

The object which the Concerned had in View, in directing me in the first instance to Sail for China, was thereby to lessen as much as possible the enormous Expence incurred by fitting out this Expedition. To this end therefore it was proposed, to purchase for the China Market, as large a Cargo as could be procured, of Sandle Wood, and such other rich Articles of Commerce, as are usually to be met with on the Coast of Malabar. For this purpose therefore, I was accordingly supplied with a Considerable sum of money, and at the same time received directions to proceed first to Goa, from thence to Mangalore, then to Tillecherry & lastly to Cochin; these being the Chief Ports where such an investment as that which I wanted, was most readily to be met with.

Every thing being in readiness for proceeding on the Voyage, I accordingly received my instructions on the 7th. December 1785, and quitted Bombay the Day following. In consequence of my Orders, I touched at the several places abovementioned, but to my infinite regret, in all of them I failed in my Endeavours to invest so much as a Single Rupee in the articles I wanted.

The Season of the Year was already too far advanced to allow of my remaining any longer on the Coast, in order to receive fresh instructions from my associates, in consequence of this unlooked for disappointment of a Cargo for the China Market. I therefore lost not an hour in preparing for Sea, and took my final Departure from Cochin on the 1st. of January 1786, from which day I date the Commencement of this Journal, together with a thousand cares and anxieties which of course must be incidental to my situation in this Voyage.

If the Community at large had derived any advantage from the Experiment of this Voyage, it would have been owing to that Virtuous Public Zeal with which it was adopted by its Chief Patron Mr. Scott; who, if private advantage had been his object, would have regulated the Outfit of it very differently from that mode in which it was Undertaken and would besides have reserved to himself a far Greater Share in it, than that which he did.

The Crew of each Vessel was entirely composed of Europeans: The establishment of both Vessels here follows

Establishment of the Captain Cook.

A Captain	One Armourer
First Officer	One Caulker
Second d°.	One Cooper
Third d°.	Two Boatswains Mates
Fourth d°.	One Gunners Mate
Fifth d°.	One Carpenters mate
Sixth d°.	One Sail makers mate
Surgeon	Two Armourers mates
Four Gentlemen Volunteers	Four Quarter masters
One Boatswain	One Ship Cook
One Gunner	One Captain's d°.
One Carpenter	Two Captains Servants
One Sailmaker	Twenty Six Seamen

Establishment of the Experiment.

A Captain	One Gunner
First Officer	One Carpenter
Second d°.	One Sailmaker
Third d°.	One Armourer
Fourth d°.	Two Quarter masters
Fifth Officer	One Carpenters mate
Sixth Officer	One Ship's Cook
Surgeons Assistant	One Captains Servant
One Boatswain	Seventeen Seamen

All that I shall say to induce the Lecture of the following pages, is, that, they will have the Strong recommendation of Truth in their favour.

That General Benefits have arisen, and will again arise from hitherto unattempted Voyages, is a Fact that will be readily admitted. If the present undertaking fortunately Succeeds, I may thus early Venture to say that it bids fair, not only to be interesting to Individuals, but also to the Public at large. It has for its Object not only that great source of National Strength, Commerce, but points likewise to Discovery. A Very extensive Navigation, through a considerably unexplored part of the Pacific Ocean, will I trust Crown it with Success in that point of View; and in that hope I embark on it full of expectation.

If in point of Worldly advantage, this Scheme fails, I trust, I shall stand excused in the Eyes of my Friends, for having thus zealously and deeply embarked in it. In undertaking the management of this Voyage two inducements spurred me on. The one was Vanity, but it was that sort of Vanity, which I conceive to be founded on laudable principles, as it was intimately connected with a hope I indulged myself in, of recommending myself to the Notice and

Approbation of my Hoñble Employers the Court of Directors. The other, which was perhaps still more laudable, proceeded from an anxious desire of obtaining an honorable independancy, by means which I should ever look back upon with Satisfaction and pleasure.

Writing as I do, to Kind and partial Friends I shall not in the Course of this Narrative, stand in awe either of the Censure of hasty Critic's, or the raillery of such as despise all Projects but those of Pleasure and amusement.

I shall in the Course of this Journal insert all such Orders and instructions as I judged necessary to issue to the respective Commanders; The following is accordingly a Copy of a letter, which at the time of Sailing I delivered to Captain Laurie of the Captain Cook, as also a Copy to Captn. Guise of the Experiment.

To Captain Henry Laurie
Commander of the
Captain Cook

Sir

You will herewith receive Certain Orders, and Regulations, which are to be observed on board Your Ship.

I send them, not meaning thereby to point out to you your duty as Commander of Your Ship, Knowing full well, that You are sufficiently competent thereto, but Solely with a View of acquitting myself of that Duty which I owe to those Friends who have thus placed me in a situation of great trust and responsibility.

Your Zeal for the Service will I doubt not actuate you in strictly enforcing Good Order and Discipline, as well by Authority, as Example.

I am Sir
Your Sincere Friend
and Humble Servant
(Sign'd) JAMES STRANGE.

At Sea, on Board
the Captn. Cook
1st. January 1786

As an Owner of the Snow Captain Cook of which you Henry Laurie are Commander, and as director of the Expedition, I hereby direct and require, that you pay the strictest attention to the following Orders & Regulations, on the penalty of forfeiting the Service in which You are employed.

1st. That You are strictly to Keep up the Worship of God on Board your Ship, whenever the Weather will permit; You are likewise to maintain good order among Your men taking care of their Health during the Voyage.

2^{ndly}. You are to take special care to have & Keep Your Guns and Fire Arms always in readiness, to station Your men at their Several quarters; To put Your Ship in a good posture of Defence; To have a sufficient number of Cartridges filled with Powder; and a proportionable quantity of shot to be at hand, iñ case of any sudden Attack.

3dly. That You are frequently to exercise all the Ships Company at the Great Guns, & small Arms, & Keep up a Strict discipline in Order to make them expert on all necessary Occasions; inserting in the Log Book the times when they are so exercised.

4^{thly}. That you are most peremtorily forbid to do, or suffer any injury to be done to the Natives in any part of the Globe, where Your Ship may touch; & you are to take the necessary precaution for that purpose.

5^{thly}. That to prevent the great danger & frequent loss of ships by opening Casks of Arrack, Rum & other Spirituous Liquors at Sea, I hereby strictly direct, & require, that during the whole Voyage, you do not at any time open or, on any pretence whatsoever Suffer to be openned, any Cask of Arrack, or other strong liquor in the Lazeretto, or elsewhere, under any of the Decks: but that whenever any of the Casks Great or small are to be opened, You do first bring them upon the upper Deck, & there draw them off.

6thly. That in order to prevent the loss of Your Ship by Fire, You are hereby required to Keep on Board Your Ship as much as possible; In order that by Your presence, you prevent so fatal a Calamity; and Whenever you are obliged to be on Shore, You must give the strictest Charge to Your Officers, to be Constantly Careful in this respect, as to the Drawing off Arrack, as mentioned in the foregoing Order.

7thly. That you are on no account whatever, to suffer either the Officers or Seamen to use Tobacco with fire between Decks, If the former transgress your Orders on this head they are to be dismissed the Service, If in like manner the Seamen Offend, they are to be Corporally punished and their allowance of Liquor stopped for the space of One Month. This order you will Accordingly make known immediately to all the Ships Company.

8thly. That no lights are on any pretence whatever to be allowed the seamen or Petty Officers, after half past 8 o'Clock in the Evening at Sea, nor after 9 o'Clock in Harbour.

9thly. That one of the Junior Officers of the Evening 8 o'Clock Watch, is every hour to Visit the Ship between decks, Fore and aft, in Order to see that there is no fire or Candles likely to endanger the safety of the ship, and he is to make his report to the Commanding Officer of the Watch accordingly.

10th. That the between Decks are carfully to be Watched and scrubbed at least twice a Week, and to be Clean swept every Day. In wet or damp weather after Washing the Decks they are to be smoked, and the smoke is to be Confined between Decks at least half an hour.

11th. That in fine dry Weather, the Hammocks of the Seamen are every morning at Eight O'clock to be brought on Deck, where they are to remain until Sun sett, but not later.

12th. That you are to order Your Chief & Second Mates and Surgeon, at least Once a Month, to inspect into the Necessaries & Bedding of the Seamen; to see that they are Kept Clean and in good order.

13th. That You are to take care that the Surgeon attends particularly to the discharge of his duty, in whatever relates to the Health, not only of the Ships Company under Your Command, but also to that of the Ships Company under the Command of Captain Guise and that it may appear hereafter, that he has discharged his duty in these respects, You are to Certify at least Once a Month on the face of the Journal, that he has done so.

14th. That after leaving the Coast of Malabar, a Watch is Constantly to be stationed in such part of the Ship, as you shall judge fittest to answer the intention; to whom You will give the strictest injunctions to Keep a Good look out before; and at Night in Order that he may not fall asleep, or be otherwise inattentive to his duty, he is at intervals to Signify by Calling aloud, that "All is Well," or otherwise as the Occasion may determine; This Watch is to be doubled when necessary.

15th. That as an encouragement to every Seaman in the Ship to be attentive to his duty while on deck, an Additional Months Pay shall be given to him, for discovering & pointing out, any rock, or rocks, so that they may be distinctly seen by the Officer of the Watch, and recognised by him as such.

16th. That any Seaman discovering an Island *unknown before*, shall receive a Gratuity of Two Months Pay.

17th. That Weekly Returns are to be made to me of all the different Expenditures of the ships Stores & Provisions, as also returns of all the Sick.

Given under my hand at Sea
On Board the Captain Cook.
1st. January 1786
(Signed) JAMES STRANGE.

1786. 10th January. The progress we made during the first few Days of Our Voyage was but slow, owing to very faint Winds & Currents which made against us.

On leaving the Coast, I Determined to alter the route of the Voyage. My reasons for so doing were many.

At the time I submitted my Ideas respecting the plan of this Voyage to the consideration of my friends, I then proposed it as essentially necessary (as I have before observed) that the Vessels employed on this Expedition, should in the first instance go to China, with whatever Cargoes they might be able to procure on the Coast of Malabar. It was, I considered necessary in an undertaking of this nature to lessen in the outset, as much as possible, the heavy Expence consequently attendant on such a Scheme of Adventure as this.

On a reference to the first part of this Journal, It will appear, that when I left Bombay, I was accordingly supplied with a very Considerable sum of Money, with a View *with the View* to the purchase of such a Cargo, as in my Progress along the Coast of Malabar I could Pick up. It will likewise appear, that I was disappointed in being able to procure any, and that I was obliged to sail without having had the Advantage of Disbursing even a Single Rupee for that purpose.

Before however we proceeded on so long a Voyage it was necessary to procure many Articles, for the use of the Ships, and which had been deferred to our arrival at China. Besides which, I judged it proper, that I should by the earliest opportunity, intimate to the Concerned, the Plan I had now adopted; with this View therefore, I determined on going to Batavia, where I knew that every requisite necessary for the Voyage could be as readily supplied as at China. Having resolved on this measure, I therefore ordered the Ships to shape their Course for that Port accordingly.

I shall not in this Narrative bring forward the uninteresting Events of each days progress of the Voyage; but shall Confine my remarks to such Occurences of it, as I think most worthy notice, & which shall be communicated with as much Conciseness as the nature of the Subject will admit of.

Having set out with this determination, and being resolved to abide by it, I shall therefore forego narrating all the hair breadth 'scapes which we encountered during an interval of fifteen days from the date hereof, instead of which, I shall only say, that we happily made the Southermost point of Sumatra on the 26th. Inst. Our progress from thence to Batavia, was somewhat disagreeably interrupted on the 28th. being too close in with the Telat of Ontong Point off Java, and the Experiment leading, she grounded in about two Fathoms, and having at this time very fresh way thro' the Water, she was forced on the bank a considerable Way before she was brought up. On making the Signal to the Captain Cook, we had just sufficient time to prevent the like accident happening to us, by letting go an anchor, which brought us up in Six fathom Water, On the flowing of the Tide, and assisted by two or three warps, the Experiment happily got off, without receiving the least injury. The Captain Cook in consequence of this accident sustained the loss of her Stream Anchor, the Hawser having parted in heaving off the Experiment. Diligent search was made for it, but all to no purpose; this loss was the more to be regretted, as it could not be replaced at Battavia.

29th January. Anchored in Batavia Road. The description of this celebrated Establishment has been already so often a matter of discussion with others, that any thing I might add on the subject, would be mere repetition; descriptions on Paper, however nearly they agree with Truth, convey nevertheless to the Mind of the reader, a more elevated Idea, than the event of a self Examination can possibly justify; and this I found from Experience to be the case with Battavia, & that in a degree beyond what I expected.

I freely confess that my alarms were considerably excited on the prospect I had, of being under the necessity of passing even but a few days in this most

unwholsome part of the Globe; nor could any inducement have urged me to it, but that of Duty.

It is Surprizing that in a place of such resort as is Batavia, there should be but One Inn, for the reception and accommodation of Strangers, but so it is, and thither all *must go*, who mean to pass a night on Shore; I accordingly therefore in Common with others took up my quarters here.

The Government of Battavia draw a Considerable Revenue from the Profits arising from this Tavern, which is framed out from Year to Year. The Expence of Bed and Board, appears at first sight, by no means unreasonable, being no more than two dollars a Day; but the several Items, which follow this Charge, make it amount in the whole, to an extravagant Sum. If the priviledge of breathing, could here be brought into the account, I am sure it would not be omitted, such are the extortions of this self-interested Nation.

The Day was now too far Advanced to allow of my paying my Compliments to the Governour; and until that Ceremony was over, no want, however trivial, could be supplied for the use of the Vessels.

I was accompanied on Shore by several of the Officers belonging to the Captain Cook & Experiment; about Eight o'Clock, supper being announced, we were ushered into a very spacious Hall, in which was between forty and fifty Covers.

Here Jew and Gentile mixed promiscuously, no precedence or respect being shewn to any man or any Nation in particular; We all found ourselves much inclined to enjoy a very plentiful and well served supper, with which we were supplied. In me however this disposition received a Considerable Check; the impression of which did not soon wear off. Our Landlord had at this moment made his appearance among us, and having Saluted the Company in General, and my party in particular, as being the Strangers, addressing himself to me in French (in which I had before been Conversing with him) he asked me most Civily, if the Supper was to our liking, and a few other such commonplace questions, to all which I replied in the affirmitive. He then enquired what stay I proposed making at Battavia; to which I answered, that, as soon as the wants of Our Vessels were Supplied & which I supposed would be in four or five days, I then intended to sail; after looking sometime very steadfastly at the different Gentlemen that composed my party, he paid them many Compliments on their healthy appearance, and shaking his head, he very emphatically said (in Dutch) he hoped they would all leave his House in as good case, as that in which they came into it, but he doubted it exceedingly. This Comporting remark was interpreted to us by one of the Party, who from a long residence in Holland, perfectly understood Our honest host. The Speech I am Confident, operated on my mind, rather to my advantage than not, as it restrained me within the bounds of moderation, during my stay here, and which otherwise I might have exceeded. We retired at a very early hour to Bed, and Considering the multitude that were in the House, I thought myself tolerably well accommodated both in respect to Bed and Chamber, and accordingly Slept very well. In the morning at Breakfast time, I entered into conversation with an English Gentleman belonging to the Bencoolen Establishment, who had been here some weeks; after the usual Compliments had passed of asking me how I did, and how I slept, he enquired what Bed-chamber had fallen to my lot. I informed him it was I beleived No. 18 in which I had passed the Night. My Gentleman starting from me at the mention of N°. 18 with hands and Eyes uplifted to Heaven, entreated that I would no more think of Sleeping in that room. Being Curious to Know his objections to my Lodging, he informed me that During a residence of five Weeks in the house, he had in that space, seen no less than Seven Bodies carried to their Graves out of the very Bed, on which I had last night reposed, and that, it had not he beleived, been aired Once in all that period. As if Electrified I confess, I instantly felt a thousand pains and aches, and cursed, at the moment,

my very Communicative Friend for his Intelligence: In consequence of it however, I sent for the Landlord, and reproached him in the bitterest terms for having put me in a Bed, which he could not but know, must be very unwholsome from the Circumstance before mentioned. He excused himself by saying he knew nothing of the matter, and referred me to the head Waiter, as the Person who took charge of that Department; on repeating my Greivance to the Fellow, he told me, he allotted me that Bed in preferrence to any other then Vacant, and bid me ask my Bencoolen Friend, if it was not better than N° this, that, and the other; who readily confess'd to me that he beleived it to be at least as good; for that in one of the rooms referred to, a man had died of a Putrid fever only Eight and forty hours before my arrival; whereas my Bed had been free from such an Occurrence Six or Eight Days at least; and that as for the other rooms alluded to, they went by the pleasing names of the Tavern Sepulchres. Having received little satisfaction in consequence of this Eclaircissement, I determin'd in my Own Mind not to pass another night in any, the best Bed in the house, and accordingly took up my Lodging on a good Billiard Table, & which I continued in possession of until my departure. After receiving all this agreeable intelligence, I would fain have slept on Board ship, but this would have greatly interfered with the dispatch of the Vessels, which I was very desirous to expedite; besides that it was not every day possible for the Boats to pass & repass from the Ships to the Shore, owing to the high Winds, and very heavy Sea, which sets into the Roads at this Season of the Year. It seems little consistent with Dutch Policy, that they should accommodate Strangers so ill as they Certainly are in this hotel, it being not only too small, but likewise situated in the most deadly spot in all Battavia. The numbers that fall a sacrifice to its insufficiency in these respects, in the Course of a Year, are sometimes I was told, very great indeed. The Government now awake to the Sense of this Evil, have lately purchased a very spacious & really magnificient house, which is besides in a pleasant and airy part of the Town; after comers will bless the Change, and indeed no one will have cause to be sorry at it, The Apothecary and Undertaker only excepted, who now each Draw a considerable revenue, from the exclusive Privilege they have of attending it.

I shall pass over in Silence the Difficulties, & Delays I here met with, in procuring the few articles of which I stood in need. Suffice it to say, that in Ten Days all my wants were at length satisfied, but not indeed, without as much negociation, as would have been requisite to settle a Treaty of Peace with any other Nation whatever.

The Dutch I beleive have at no period been Celebrated for the Punctillio and Ceremony with which they treat Strangers. In my intercourse with them; I have had little reason to controvert this General receiv'd opinion; except indeed in one instance, which I cannot forego the pleasure of mentioning in terms of grateful remembrance; whilst M^r^. Le'Cle the present Shebander continues to hold that dignified station in the Government of Battavia, no man need ever regret the General Want of Hospitallity, which is Characterestic of the Inhabitants of this place, if he Chooses, to avail himself of that Polite and affable reception, he is sure to experience from this Gentleman, who is no less qualified to discharge with ability & Dispatch, the duties of his Public Office, than to acquit himself with Eclat in private Society.

During my stay here, I made it an Object of my particular Concern, to obtain if possible some information respecting that part of the tract I had determined to go, between Java and Borneo, & through the Straits of Macasser; & which I knew must be a passage well ascertained by many of the Dutch Navigators in this part of the World; my Efforts however on this Occasion were fruitless: and even Pecuniary Offers did not gain me the information I required—this, Considering where I was, I own surprised me not a little. I had indeed two different Offers to Pilot the Vessels through this passage, from men who

pretended they were common Seamen; but whom I had strong reasons to suspect, were employed by Government, with a View to find out if possible the Object of Our Voyage. On my arrival here, I made it my business to inform all who were inquisitive in this respect, what was the real destination of the Ships; This I the more readily did, as I conceived such information, would naturally Operate to prevent the undertaking a like Expedition with ours, if any such was in agitation; at least, until the Event of Our Success in it was known. Few I beleive of those with whom I conversed on the Subject, gave me Credit for my information, the generality of them inclining to think that the Object of our Voyage, was rather to explore their Spice Islands, that the N:W Coast of America. The Circumstances under which I appeared amongst them, wore in fact a doubtful and suspicious appearance; and I was Credibly informed, that the jealousy & Fears of this Envious Government, were strongly Excited by the arrival of the Captain Cook, and Experiment. I was not much Surprised that such opinions should obtain on this Occasion. I came to Battavia without a Single introductory Letter, I had neither a Cargo to procure, nor had I one to dispose of, I was sailing with two Vessels, Coppered, Well armed, and manned with Europeans; and what most excited their alarm was, that I was going a Passage, the knowledge of which, they would willingly withhold from the rest of the World. The Delays which I here met with in procuring the few articles of which I stood in need, was accounted for to me, in a way, which at the time, I by no means thought improbable, but which however the Event did not justify. I was told that the supply of those necessaries which I wanted, were purposely withheld by Orders of Government, with a View to protract my stay, until such time as they had got ready for Sea a small sloop, which they were fitting out, solely for the purpose of watching my motions in the Passage between Java and Borneo, and through the Straits of Macassar. On receiving this information, I immediately waited on the Shebander, and told him, that, whether the Stores I had indented for, were granted me or not, I intended Sailing in Eight and forty hours, and pressed him in strong terms to supply my wants within that period. This, he promised, and most punctually performed, which doubtless however he would not have undertaken to do, if the disposition of Government towards me had been what was above represented.

Both ships being now in Readiness for Sea we accordingly got under way on the 9th. of February, all in good health & high spirits, & flushed with the hopes of a Speedy and prosperous passage to the Coast of America.

10th. February.

The first part of this day, we had fresh Breeses and hazy Weather. Middle and latter part of the Day strong Gales at N: N: W with a Good deal of rain; at Noon we passed to the Southward of Leyden's Island One Mile distant. Murderers Point bore South, The extremity of the shoal off it, S: E: 1/2 E: We here found a very strong Current, setting directly on the point. At 6: P.M: the Northernmost extreme of Java bore S: E: by E. distant 4 Leagues, At 7 the Westernmost Extreme of Java in Sight, S: by W: The Ships here took a fresh Departure from Murderers point, allowing it to be in Latitude 5°. 56″ South, and Longitude 107°. 30″ East from London.

11th. February.

Throughout these 24 hours, fresh Gales, with Occasional squalls, & Continual rain. We kept Constantly sounding every hour, & always found Bottom from twenty to thirty five fathoms.

12th. February.

Strong Breeses and Cloudy Weather, with frequent Squalls and much rain, At 2 P: M: while the Vessels were going Six Knots, The Boatswain of the Experiment fell Overboard. The Vessel immediately hove too, & with great Dispatch hoisted out their Boat, and Saved the poor man the moment he was Sinking. We kept Sounding every hour both Day & Night, but having so much way through the Water, we seldom struck the Ground. Whenever we did, we found from 20 to 25 fathoms.

The Baneful influence of the Climate of Batavia, already begun to Operate in the healths of the Ships Company, Several of them being now Confined with Fevers & agues. Notwithstanding every precaution on my part to Guard against it, I was likewise of the Number of Invalids. We this day observed in Latt: 4°. 12″ South.

13th. February. First and latter parts Strong Breeses, and fair Weather, middle part, light Breeses, with much lightening. At Noon the largest of the Batto Mande Islands, bore N: N: E 1/2 E. distant about 9 leagues. The Shoal, as expressed in a Chart published by Sayer & Bennet, We found to be very erroneously laid down, The Southernmost point of it is there made to lay in Latt: 5°. 45″ South, whereas by a very Correct Observation, we make it to lay in Latt. 4°. 28″ South. At half past 2 P: M: saw the Island of Araya bearing S: 1/2 W: at 4 P: M: the Bato Mande Islands, N: E 1/2 E distant 14 or 15 leagues, Arayas Island S: S: W. distant 8 Leagues; at Sun set, the Body of Bato Mande, bore N: 1/2 E: We kept Steering during the Night E: S: E under our Topsails.

14th. February. At Sun rise, the extremes of the three Luciera Islands, bore from E by S: to N: E distant about 4 Leagues; at 8 A: M: The Experiment leading, now tacked, & which we likewise did, perceiving as we thought, a Shoal of Considerable Extent, right ahead, & to Windward; a Boat was Ordered from each Ship, to go and examine the supposed Shoal, & the Report made in Consequence, was, that Our alarm was Occasioned by an incredible quantity of Fish spawn, Collected together by a Current, which was found to sit nearly two knots an hour in E: S: E direction. At Noon the Southernmost of the Luciera Islands bore S by E: 1/2 E, The Middle One E, the Northernmost N E by E: The largest of the Narsacira Islands N: E: 1/2 E distant about 9 Leagues. Lattde. Observed 4°. 48″ South.

At 5 P: M: the extremes of Borneo bore from N: W: 1/2 N to N by W: the N°thernmost of the Luciera Islands. S 1/2 W. The extremes of the Easternmost one, S: E: 1/2 E. The large Nascacira Island S: E: 1/2: E. At Sut [*sic*] set distant from Borneo, 12 or 13 Leagues, The Experiment Ordered ahead during the night under an Easy sail.

15th. February. At day light the Extremes of Borneo from W by N 1/2 N: to N E. not being able to distinguish a Clear Passage between Borneo, & the Island Pulo Laut, We therefore hauled off S E in order to run round the South end of Pulo Laut. At noon the Southernmost Extreme of Pulo Laut bore S E by E Latt: Obsd. 3° 55″ S°. Var: ℘ Azimuth 2° 10″ West. ℘ Ampl: 21° 00″ West. At 5 P: M: the S: W: end of Pulo Laut bearing N E 1/2 N distant 2 Miles; at 6 P: M: the extreme of a Reef with Breakers which runs from the E S E end of the Island, now bore N by E 1/2 E: at sun set shortened Sail and Kept standing On, Steering E by N. We Kept Constantly sounding these last 24 Hours, and always got ground from 7 to 15 fathoms.

We had this Day fifteen of our best Seamen in the Sick list, all of them having fevers and agues, and many of them very dangerously ill.

17th. February. The Weather throughout these 24 Hours moderate and pleasant. Kept steering to the Northward with the Wind at S W. We this day passed many very large drifts of entire Trees, which at a Distance, resembled very much the appearance of Sails, and indeed from the accounts we received at Battavia, We had reason to expect, to meet with some of the many Pirate Vessels that infest these Seas, to the Great Nuissance (and sometimes destruction of the Dutch Commerce in this part of the World).

At 6 P: M: the extremes of Borneo from W: to N by E, distant off shore about 4 Leagues. At sun set, it was thought a Vessel was seen in Shore, of which We apprised the Experiment, ordering her at the same time to be prepared for resistance in Case of being attacked.

I had scarcely been in Bed half an hour, before I was thrown from it with Considerable Violence, the whole distance of my Cabbin. It was not long e're I

was able to account for this intrusion on my rest; as also for the uncouth manner, in which it was interrupted. The Ship I perceived was aground; I immediately went on Deck, and found our Situation to be most alarming indeed. On Sounding alongside, we had barely Eight foot Water, whereas to our Sorrow, we knew that it required 14 feet Water to float us. It is difficult to Conceive (and greatly more so to describe, in its true Colours) the extent of the Confusion, noise and misery, incident to like situations with Ours. Every thing that fancy can Suggest on the Subject, will fall infinitely short, of what in reality exists in such a Scene of Distress. Our first Care, was to make known to the Experiment, (and which we did by Signal Guns) the Misfortune that had befallen us, in Order to apprise her of the Danger. We then hoisted out our Boats, and immediately sounded all round the Ship and to our grief, found the Bank Shallower in every other direction than even that, in which we had run on it. The Experiments Boat at this Moment came along side, with a View as I supposed, of Offering us that assistance which Our distressing situation so much required. I leave it to the reader, to conceive, if he can, what must have been my feelings, on being informed, that it was doubtful whether or not the Experiment could be saved from Destruction half an hour longer, being aground and having at this time 5 feet Water in her hold; and that One of her Pumps was so Choaked with Sand, as to be rendered useless.

This fatal accident to the Experiment happened, by mistaking our Signal, & imagining that we were attacked by some of the Pirate Vessels. In consequence of this unfortunate Conclusion, they immediately bore down on us, but alas found out their error too late. Having now only three fathoms Water alongside, they therefore instantly let go an anchor, but before it could bring them up, a very rapid Current drove them Directly on the Bank; the Consequence of which was, the Pea of the Anchor went through the Vessels Bottom in five or six places. Ill, as I had been for some days past, of a Violent fever & Ague, the state of my nerves were now so unstrung, that I confess it required every exertion of my faculties, to Conceal from the Eyes of the Bystanders, the extent of misery I felt in consequence of these accumulated misfortunes. In the momentary pause in which I permitted myself to think, I regretted less the Prospect which stared me in the face, of ruin to my Fortune, than I dreaded the possible chance of miserable Slavery that now threat'ned us.

Our Situation taking it even in its most favourable point of View, was unquestionably very Critical. It was the General belief, that the Experiment was now lost to the Service, and it was at least a doubtful question, whether or not, we should be able to Extricate the Captain Cook from her present perilous situation, which every hours continuance, made so much the more improbable. We were at this time, in the very Center of a Nest of Pirates, who from our earliest intercourse with this part of the World, have been Known to infest these Seas. From the Dutch Authorities, we were taught to beleive, that from the Celebes alone, there are no less than forty Vessels of this description, which belong to the different Potentates of that Island. The Islands of Java, Borneo, and Mindanao, have likewise each a considerable Number. Considering then Our present station with respect to the situation of these Kingdoms, it was by no means an improbable event, but that we might be attacked by some one of these Powers, indeed a Very recent Instance of the Daring spirit of these lawless Banditti, happened within our own Observation. His Majestys Ship the Swallow, Commanded by Captn. Carteret, was in the Year 1768, attacked in his Passage through these Straits, and not far from the very spot where we now lay. They were not allowed time to repent the rashness of their attempt; for we are told, that their Vessel went immediately down, on receiving the Swallow's first Broadside. A like bold attack, made on our Ships, in their present helpless state, would probably have been fatal to us.

Desperate as appearances were against us, it became therefore the more necessary to make a Vigorous effort, to extricate Ourselves from the Danger

which threatened us. In the first place, I sent Orders to the Commander of the Experiment, on no account whatever to quit the Vessel, while there was a possibility of staying by her without risking the lives of the Crew; and to endeavour to find out, as soon as possible, in what part of the Vessel it was, that she had sustain'd the Damage done by her Anchor.

We now Carried out our small Bower Anchor, and entered the Cable in at one of the Quarter Deck Ports. We then made a raft of all the booms & spars, for the purpose of Receiving our Guns, and other heavy Stores, and having started our Tank, and otherwise lighten'd the Ship, all Hands were now summoned to the Capstern and during the whole night, we Kept heaving such a strain, as I did not Conceive could possibly have been resisted by the strongest Cable that ever was made.

I fancy in all situations similar to ours, it requires management and address, to urge the Seamen on to those exertions, in which, if left to act of themselves, I dare beleive, that not One Ship in fifty, would be saved; many of them on this Occasion shewed symtoms of Alarm, & Despondency and others of Mutiny. However I found by humoring One, promising another, & threat'ning a third, they were alike manageable.

18th February. A little after midnight, to our inexpressible joy, We found the Tide flowing fast; This happy News inspired us all, with new life and Vigour, and indeed a spur like this, became now very necessary. Hitherto Our exertions, great as they were, had been altogether unavailing; so that some were Cursing their unhappy fate, for having embarked on the Expedition, others were wondering what they were to do when they got on shore, from which (I should have remarked) we were about two leagues Distant. Fearing that the alarms which had already taken possession of some of our most despicable Wretches, might become General, in Order therefore, to prevent the fatal consequences that might have ensued, had they been inclined to abandon the Ship; I ordered both our Boats astern, with two or three trusty persons to watch them, who had directions to turn them adrift, in Case an attempt was made to Seize them by any of the Crew.

We had now been aground about Seven or Eight hours, during which time our Exertions at the Capstern had been unremitting—most fortunately we had little or no wind, otherwise the ship must have sustained much damage, as there was a Considerable Ground swell, which at times made us strike with some Violence.

We were at this time, encouraged to redouble our efforts, from the joyous prospect, of seeing the Experiment afloat, & getting under Way; We therefore Kept heaving a very great strain for half an hour longer, and perceiving the Ship to be at this time almost free, We loosed the Sails, and at the moment of doing so, a fresh Breese sprung up, so that our noble ship, as if inspired by the dignified name of that Great Man she bore, after many Vigorous struggles, disengaged herself from the Danger that had threatned her with Destruction. In five minutes time, we got Clear of the Bank, and Joyfully let go our anchor in Seventeen fathoms Water.

We now sounded the Well, and to our great satisfaction found, that the Vessel did not make a single drop of Water; so that if we had been a Single Ship, the Voyage would not have been retarded twenty four hours, in consequence of the Disaster that had happened to us; Whereas by the unpardonable mistake of the Experiment, such a Check to our progress was unavoidably incurred, as made me fear might prove fatal to the Success of the Expedition.

Having first properly secured the Captain Cook, it became necessary in the next place to attend to the wants of our Consort, whose situation we knew to be still very perilous.

It was a fortunate Circumstance for the Experiment, that such was the Condition of the Captain Cook as to be enabled to spare her as many of our Ships

Company, as could be employed to advantage; without such assistance, they could not have Kept the ship afloat, during the whole of this Day, a party was constantly working at the Pumps, and it required incessant Labour to keep the Leak from gaining on them, others were employed, in Clearing the Main Hold, in Order to get at the Leaks, which were supposed to be on the starboard side before the Main Hatchway.

This Service being at length effected, the Carpenters after having cut away some of the Lining, soon came to the knowledge of the mischief done, which was found to be no less than five holes thro' her bottom in the two Planks next the Garbourd Streak.

The Extent of the Evil being reported to me, it became a matter for enquiry, to know if we were in such a situation, as to be enabled to apply an effectual remedy. Admitting the Possibility of succeeding in the attempt, it was necessary next to Consider, whether the detention consequent to such an undertaking (If protracted to any length of time) might not in the end operate more to the ruin of the Expedition, than could be possibly Counterballanced by any future Services to be expected from the Experiment.

In Order to determine the measures necessary, to be taken with the Experiment, I judged proper to write the following letter.

To Captains Laurie and Guise,

Gentlemen

I cannot sufficiently express to you, the Concern which I particularly feel for the untimely accident, which thus retards the Progress of the Voyage, & which in its Consequences may prove fatal to the success of it. While we lament the misfortune, let us not however be inattentive to the most Obvious means, of applying remedy to the Evil as soon as possible.

Several Circumstances are to be considered before I can come to any final determination with respect to the destiny of the Experiment.

It will be necessary for my Guidance to know from You in the first place, whether or not, we are so situated on the Coast of Borneo, as to be able with Safety & Convenience, to heave down the Experiment.

It will in the next place, be requisite that You should examine, whether this part of the Coast is inhaibited or not, in Order that we may be enabled to judge if the Stores of the Experiment may be landed without apprehension of Danger from the Natives; who it is to be feared, have no less the will, than the Power, to take advantage of distresses like ours.

Having, I shall suppose, ascertained these points in a favorable manner to Our Wishes, it will be further necessary for me to Know, what length of time it will require to repair the Damage the Experiment has sustained; & this so effectually, as to enable her to prosecute the Voyage, with safety to the Crew, & advantage to the Expedition.

It nearly Concerns the Interest of every One Embarked on this Voyage, that our arrival on the Coast of America, may be as early as possible, supposing the repairs of the Experiment to be undertaken. In that Event, I shall trust, that you will by every exertion of your influence, so quickly and effectually remedy, this most unfortunate accident, as to prevent it, in its effects, from operating to the disadvantage of those, who have so liberally placed us in Our respective Stations.

Earnestly recommending these matters to Your serious attention, and expecting your immediate answer, I remain,

Gentlemen

Your most Obed^{t}. Humble Servant
(Signed) JAMES STRANGE.

Straits
of Macassar
13th. February 1786.

In Compliance with the Contents of this letter, Captains Laurie and Guise, went immediately on Shore, & reported to me, it was every way fit for the purpose of receiving the Experiments stores, during the operations of heaving her down; and which they Conceived, might be landed without the fear of Attack from the Natives; as there was no human traces whereby to suppose that this part of the Coast had ever been Visited before Our Arrival. Indeed the appearance of the Land, very much favoured such an Opinion. The Shore was low, Swampy, and so thickly Covered with Wood to the Waters edge, as to be utterly impenetrable, beyond the distance of twenty Yards from the Beach. These Circumstances doubtless made the Climate very unhealthy, and before we left the place, we were but too strongly Confirmed in the beleif of its pernicious Consequences.

Captains Laurie & Guise, further informed me, that it was their Opinions, that the damage sustained by the experiment, could with our present resources be most effectually remedied; and that the necessary arrangements to be taken in Consequence, would not retard the Voyage above Seven or Eight Days at most.

Painfully as this delay operated on my mind, yet I considered, that the alternative of proceeding on the Voyage without the Experiment, might in its Consequences involve the Captain Cook in difficulties and Dangers, on the Coast of America, which Singly, she could not Surmount, besides the sending Our Consort back to India, was taking upon myself so great a degree of responsibility, as would have made my life a state of misery during the remainder of the Voyage. These Considerations at length determined me to order the necessary repairs to be immediately undertaken, & which they accordingly were.

Great loss of time was occasioned by the impossibility of Landing any of her stores, except at high Water, and which happened Once only in the 24 Hours.

In the Course of a few days, an attempt was made to heave down the Experiment, in which however they failed, as she had yet too much dead Weight in her hold; all the stores & Provisions were now taken out, and her water started, & a Second endeavour to heave her down proved equally ineffectual; It was therefore found necessary to Clear her hold of every thing, even to her Ballast, which was accordingly thrown Overboard. All Obstacles being thus removed, She was now easily hove down, to within two feet of the Keel, when no less than five holes were found to have been made, by the Pea of the Anchor, which had gone quite through her bottom; but without however having so much damaged the Plank, as to make it necessary to replace it with new.

The holes were most effectually stopped by plugging them up and Caulking them; they were after this Covered with lead, and then well secured with new Sheets of Copper, so that it was next to impossible, but that the Evil was perfectly remedied by these precautions.

As if to add to the present distresses of my mind, the fever and ague now again Obliged me to take to my Bed; The Violence of which was infinitely encreased in Consequence of the Exertions & Fatigue I necessarily underwent in the time of need; The night in which we Grounded, proved indeed unfavorable even to the most healthy; so much as to lay up several of them; From the moment the Vessels struck, so Considerable a Dew fell until Sun rise, as to wet every one to the skin, and at the same time the air was so insufferably hot, as to make it altogether unfit for respiration. From Our first entering the Straits, the Thermometer rose from 80°. to 86°. and before we had been at an anchor here Eight and forty hours, it was up as high as 95°. Besides the general inconvenience attending this insufferable degree of heat, it was more particularly distressing to those whom Sickness Confined them to their Beds. Nor was it more pernicious in its influence on man, than it was fatal both to Bird and Beast. At the time of Our leaving Battavia, I had provided for the Mess, a very Considerable quantity of live stock, consisting of Hogs, Sheep, & Poultry of all kinds, Yet before we had been here many Days Our Stock, large as it was, was reduced to a few Hogs, and

a Male & Female of each Sp[e]cies of the Feathered Tribe, which it was my desire might be preserved for Our American Friends.

A long period had now elapsed since last I was able to take a Pen in hand, in which time I had seldom quitted my Bed, and On no Occasion quitted my Cabbin; The Fever and ague during two months never ceased, for Eight and forty hours together, to Continue in all its force, by which I was Reduced so low as to be beleived beyond recovery. Indeed, considering the frequency of the fits, (of which I had sometimes two in a Day) it was a matter of little wonder I should be so. **20th. June.**

The Violence of it however abating, it would have only required the assistance of proper diet, to have re-established me in my former health, but this in my Situation was not to be had. The only Nourishment I allowed myself, was Rice and Flower; The state of my Blood was at this time so impoverished, as to make it highly improper for me to Venture on a Salt Diet, especially as I had early in the Voyage, strong symtoms of a tendency to Scurvy. Liberal as the supply of every article had been, which money could procure, yet the inconvenience of fitting out in India, was now severely felt, in the want of Sour Crout, Portable Soup & Malt, which was not to be purchased, & which experience has pointed out, as essentially requisite, in Order to Ward Off that dreadful distemper, in Voyages of any duration.

Altho my Indisposition was such, as made it impossible for me to attend personally to the Operations of heaving down, & refitting the Experiment, I have nevertheless reason to beleive, that no unnecessary delay was Occasioned on this account. Yet notwithstanding every exertion was made use of, to forward this Service, a period of no less than twenty days elapsed, before it was possible for the Experiment to be got ready for Sea; unforeseen difficulties daily arising, which retarted the operation of refitting, with that Expedition, with which it was at first thought, the Business might be effected.

Having however Surmounted every Obstacle to the Progress of the Voyage, we at length left Our most deadly situation on the Coast of Borneo; the ill effects of which was now fatally experienced by many of Our best Seamen, who fell Victims to it.

From that time to the present, no period of a like Duration, was ever productive of less Incident, or Occurrence of less moment, than that which marked the progress of the last four Months of our Voyage; so that I shall not Obtrude upon the patience of my reader, an uninteresting Narrative of Calms and Gales, which alternately Occurred, during this most tedious part of the expedition.

The tract was unfrequented in which we crossed the Pacifick, & I hoped might have been productive of Novelty—to my infinite regret, however, it proved otherwise. It is probable I think, the immortal Navigator who preceeded us in this Voyage, has left little to be done in this respect by after followers.

It would require a much abler Pen than mine to describe the fears and anxieties, which now agitated the minds of each man, on Board this Expedition, on the prospect of our near approach to Land. My own I confess were warmly excited on the Occasion, nor should I be beleived, if I was to say, that I felt indifferent as to the Event of our arrival on the Coast of America. If, on making the Coast, I had found the Field Preoccupied, I confess such an Event would have called forth an Exertion of all my Philosophy, in Order to suppress with becoming fortitude, the Keenness of the regret which I should have experienced on the Occasion. I had other reasons for wishing a fortunate & speedy Land fall, and which I declare, pressed on my mind, in a manner more forcibly, than those which were excited by self interested motives, had the present prosperous Gale with which we were now blessed, failled us, and that in Consequence, our Arrival at Nootka, had been protracted Ten Days beyond the time in which we arrived there, we should in that melancholy Event, have lost perhaps a score of fine fellows, who, within that period would enevitably have fallen Victims to that fatal

Disease, the Scurvy, which was at this time making rapid progress in our Ships Company a third part of whom, were actually Confined with it, and many of them *and many of them* with Symtoms which foreboded a near period to their Existence.

From my experience in this Voyage, I am much inclined to think, that no Care however Great, will ward off this fatal Malady after having been at Sea for such a length of time, as that which had elapsed, since we left Battavia. If the most unremitting attention as to the diet, and Cleanliness of the Crew, could have Operated to prevent this disease, it would not I am Confident, have assailed us in the manner it did. The best Provisions & Liquor, that all the East could produce, were purchased at Bombay; besides which, they had with an unsparing hand, Rice, Wheat, Currants, & Raisins, Sago, Sugar & Tea, with Lime juice & Wine, in as large quantities, as the Surgeon considered good for them, nor were they ever at any allowance of Water, till within the last three Weeks of the Voyage, when it was judged necessary to limit each man (the Sick only excepted) to two quarts a Day.

The advantages resulting from the Benefit of a Tank, or well, (which is the usual Vehicle in which Water is kept at Sea in all the Indian Trading Vessels) are in my opinion so obvious, that it is matter of astonishment to me, that the Practice has never Obtained either in the Navy or in the East Indiamen. To this latter Class of Ships, would be derived more particular advantages, than to any other description of Ships whatever. They would in the first place, be thereby enabled to carry to Sea nearly a third part more in quantity, than they usually do; & from this addition to their Stock they would of Course encrease very Considerably the allowance to the Ships Crew; which Circumstance, alone, would tend in a Great Measure to Keep them free from the Scurvy; besides the quality of the Water so preserved, is infinitely superior to that which is Close Confined in a Cask; another Stirling advantage would be derived to the Owners from the adoption of this practice, they would thereby be gainers of nearly as many Tons as now occupies half the space which is allotted for the present quantity of Water usually taken in their Shipping. The expence of building such a Tank, would perhaps in the first instance be Considerable, but in answer to this, Objection, I have to Observe, that this same Vehicle will continue Serviceable for the space of 25 or 30 Years. A few days before I left Bombay, being in the Dock Yard, I saw one of these Tanks, or Reservoirs, landed from One of the Company's Cruizers; The Master builder (who was with me) told me, that his Father had built it in the Year 1757, during which interval of time, it had only twice undergone a slight repair; and altho it was now Condemned the Company's Service, he made no doubt of being able to dispose of it as he would insure its being Serviceable for Eight or ten Years to Come.

It was an article of Agreement between the Concern'd in this Expedition, and the Seamen, that they should receive an Advance of four Months Pay, before leaving Bombay, and further advance of two Months Pay at Canton, over and above the Wages due to them; this agreement was accordingly fulfilled at Bombay, and as we did not go to China, the last advance was made at Battavia. This was done with a View to their laying in a large stock of Warm Cloathing, which they were informed would be indispensably necessary, to enable them to encounter the inclemency of the Climate to which they were going. Those who know Seamen, & who know the extent of their foresight, will readily beleive me, when I say, that not a shilling in the pound, was allotted by them to the purposes for which this indulgence was granted; Every Penny was expended in liquor and other Pursuits no less injurious to their Healths. Luckily it was intimated to me before I sailed, that such would be the Objects to which they would apply their money, and fortunately for them, I was thus early apprised of the inconsistency of the Conduct of this description of men. I accordingly therefore procured, Beds & Bedding, for every Seaman in the Expedition, They likewise

received each a Jacket & Trowsers lined throughout with Flannel, together with Warm flannel night Caps, & Strong Shoes.

This cause of all my present Uneasiness (the Scurvy) was not Confined alone to the Seamen, it had likewise made its appearance among the Officers and myself in particular, but with symtoms less alarming. One of our junior Officers now fell a Victim to it.

I had Observed, that the Scurvy had more immediately attacked those, who early in the Voyage, were laid up with Fevers & Agues, or other Complaints; The Progress it made in this Class of Men, was infinitely more sudden than what it did in others; considering the length of our Passage, We had little reason to Complain of Wet Weather, which I know has a great influence in promoting & encreasing this Disorder. If I was to hazard an Opinion as to the Cause, (or at least one of the Causes) from which it arose, I should conceive it Owing to the trying Change of Climate, which we experienced within the last Six Weeks of Our Voyage. The Thermometer in that Period, sunk between five and thirty and forty degrees. This Change, Combined with the Occasional rains, and Fogs, which we lately experienced, were, I should imagine at least, predisposing causes to this malady. In order to Obviate the Danger which I was apprehensive would arise from hence, it was my particular care, to have the Decks Kept as dry as possible, by every means of Cleanliness; and they were accordingly well Aired with fires & frequently smoaked & washed with Vinegar; great attention was likewise paid, as to the Article of Bedding, which was on no Occasion suffered to get Wet, These Precautions will doubtless tend to mitigate the Baneful Effects of this disorder, but I question much if any Care however great it may be, will altogether banish it, especially after having Kept the Sea as we had done for such a length of time, & during which, we had altogether subsisted on the Ships Provisions; which however good of their kind, must be very Conducive to this disease.

We had this day most fortunately the advantage of an Observation, both of the Sun & Moon. Our Lattitude was 47°–54″ N° and from the mean of about thirty Sights We found Ourselves to be in 224° 03″ East Longitude.

It was Originally my intention to have made the Coast, at least five degrees more to the Southward. In every point of View it was my wish to have done so, and nothing would have prevented it, had not the Health & future existence of the Crew, required that immediate relief which a speedy arrival on land could alone procure them. Had our Voyage Continued Eight Days longer, at least two thirds of the Crew, would have been Confined to their Hammocks with the Scurvy. Interest and Inclination therefore on this Occasion gave way to humanity nor shall I for my own part ever regret the Sacrifice.

This day a pleasant, and seemingly encreasing Gale, promised speedily to Waft us to our destined Port. The Sun arose in all its splendour; and Enlivened us with its animating Beams. Fleeting however was its Cheering Power; It was soon Obscured from Our Sight, & with it died away the pleasing hopes we had in View of a speedy arrival. A dead Calm now Succeeded. The influence of this Change, Operated in a Sensible manner on all Our minds; but the impression it more particularly produced on the minds of the Sick, can only be conceived by those who are intimately acquainted with the nature of the Disease, under which they laboured; the Despondency it occasioned in them, excited my Keenest regrets. 22d. June.

This day was ushered in with a pleasant fresh Breese which although not so free as could be wished, nevertheless Cheered our drooping spirits. We had the advantage of Several Good sights of the Sun & Moon, by the mean of which, we made Our longitude to be 229°. 18″. East at Noon and Our Lattitude 48°. 44″ North. Having had so many and such Good sights, it was probable we Could not be much out in Our reckoning. Every mind was now Occupied in the pleasing thought of Going on Shore; The Sick were languishing for a Mouthful of Grass. and the promise of Liquor, excited many of the Crew, to go to the Mast head, 23d. June.

who hitherto had never been there during the Voyage. A Gallon of Arrack was the reward to be given to the fortunate he, who first saw the Land.

24th. June. At Seven oClock this morning, we made the Coast of America, being then about twenty Leagues off. On our nearer approach to the Shore, We observed the Tops of the Hills still covered with Snow, which as the Sun Shone on them, had a most Beautiful & Majestick appearance. The Breese now greatly favouring us, we soon approached the Land so near, as to be Visited by two Canoes, in which were Six or Eight of the Natives. It may be well believed, they were most Courteously received by us. They did not hesitate coming along side; They had with them half a dozen small Bream, together with some Sardines, which I instantly bought; and I can safely say, that no purchase I afterwards made on the Coast, afforded me a like satisfaction, to that which I felt on distributing this little Mess, to our poor Invalids, who would scarcely allow them time enough to be heated through, half a dozen bunches of small leeks which I bought at the same time, were likewise highly acceptable to them. The aspect of the Coast as we approached it, was by no means flattering; its appearance was both bleak and Rugged. We frequently sounded during the day, but found no Bottom with a line of 180 Fathoms; We stood off, and On during the night, and in the morning being within two leagues of the Shore, We were now Visited by many of the Natives. In our enquiries for Nootka, they directed us to, at least, half a dozen different parts of the Coast; each Party being desirous of Our anchoring in that part of it to which he pointed, and in which it is probable he resided. Towards the Middle of the Day, there were not fewer than fifty Canoes about the Ship, each Containing from two to Ten Persons. The quantity of Fish which we purchased from them, was at least equal to three Days Consumption of both our Ships Companies; and the Variety was far greater than I expected to meet with, according to Captain Cook's account. But it must be Observed, that the Season of the Year was now more favourable for fishing, than at that, at which he was here. The different Kinds with which we were Occasionally supplied, during our stay at Nootka, were, Salmon, Cod, Skate, Hollibut, Bream, Trout, with Herrings and Sardines; and also a very fine sort of flat fish (to which I cannot give a name) resembling much in taste and size a Turbot. Our supply of these was however, by no means regular; Sometimes we got more than we could use while sweet; whilst at other times, we were in want for several days together. After having now satisfied the longing desires of the Ships Company with respect to a good fresh dinner, it will readily be believed, I was not tardy in my Enquiries after a good Sea Otter Skin. Nor was it long before I was gratified in my turn. I this Day got several, all of which however, were old and ragged. I was not much surprised that this should be the case, when I considered the Profession of the Wretches from whom I purchased them, & who in selling them, probably parted with all their Wardrobe.

26th. June. We this day kept standing down the Coast with Great caution however, having much squally & thick Weather. At 6 P: M: the Fog encreased to that degree so as to make it adviseable to come to an anchor, which we accordingly did in 23 fathoms Water, distant about 1 : ½ Mile from a small Island laying off the Coast about three leagues. At 1/2 past 7 A: M: the Weather Clearing up we got under way with a light Breese from the S: W: At Noon the Extremes of the Land bore from W: N: W: to S: E: The Southernmost extreme we took to be breakers point, distant about 12 or 13 leagues.

27th. June. A[t] 8 P: M: Breakers point bore ESE ½ S. The North point of the entrance of the Sound E ½ N., The Northernmost extreme N : N : W: distant from the nearest shore about 3 leagues—at 7 A: M: a Thick Fog & Calm coming on, we again let go an Anchor in 33 Fathom. At Noon the Fog disperseing, & a Breese springing up from the Westward, Weighed, and stood in for the Sound; at the same time sent the Boats ahead, to Sound, & look out for the Cove in which Captain Cook anchor'd.

We kept standing in for the Sound, & Sounding frequently, with, from 50 to 90 fathoms of line, but got no Bottom. Perceiving at this time the Long Boat haul round to the Westward, We did the same. By the time we had rounded the North West Point of the Entrance of the Sound, the Long Boat returned, & informed us, that they had not been able to find out the Ship Cove. Had we made the Sound more to the Southward, this Oversight could not have happened, & the inlet to Ship Cove could not in that Case have been mistaken; whereas entering the Sound as we did to the Northward, the North East inlet was not (from the formation of the Land) even Discernable to us in the Ship, much less could we expect it to be so, to those in the Boat. Finding Ourselves to be in the North West Inlet; night now approaching, & having no Soundings with the Greatest length of line, We were Anxious to secure the Ships in the first convenient place that could be found. With this View the Long Boat was again Ordered ahead, to Sound in a Small Bight on the West Shore, where she found good anchoring Ground—in the mean time, both the Tide and Wind set us so rapidly up the Sound, That we found it impossible to avail Ourselves of the information now brought us by the Long Boat, as we had driven considerably past the Bight in question. We at length found Bottom with about 80 Fathoms, and Gladly came to an anchor, it being at this time nearly dark. **28th. June.**

During Our Progress up the Sound we were accompanied by many Canoes, & were Welcomed with a Song, or rather an Oration, from One of the Chiefs, in like manner as mentioned by Captain Cook.

The Weather was squally at times with rain; at 3 A: M: We began to heave on the Best Bower, & found a Strand of it gone; but got it Sufficiently within, to bring a Hawser to it, and Weighed it; at 7 Weighed the Anchor. There being little wind and that Variably, sent the Long Boat ahead with a Tow rope, About 9 A. M. a Breese Sprung up from the Southwd. with which we stretched over to the Eastward, finding a strong tide setting us on the Western Shore; The ships at this moment passed some rocks within the Distance of a Boat hooks length. **29th. June.**

The situation of the ships was at this time far from being either shelter'd from Wind or Sea, besides from the small number of Inhabitants that had as yet Visited us, I supposed it to be rather Distant from any of their habitations, which alone was a sufficient reason with me for wishing to quit it, as soon as possible. We therefore got under Way with an intention of going to ship Cove. In Working through some Islands which lay between us & it, We were two or three times within arms length of destruction. The rapidity with which the Tide & Currents run, and the Contrary directions in which they sometimes encountered each other, made it impossible to govern the Ships with any degree of Certainty whatever, so that we were happy to avail ourselves of the first situation which Offer'd itself, to come to an Anchor, and which we did in 74 fathoms Water. **30th. June.**

From this time to the 5th. July we continued in Our present situation, having failled in two or three attempts we made to quit it; The Winds or Currents always Counteracting Our Efforts. Being now anxious to get the Ships to some Commodious and Centrical situation of the Sound, I therefore Ordered out the Long Boat of each Vessel with directions to explore Ship Cove, and any other place that seemed an Eligible situation for the purpose of refitting the Ships, as well as of Trading with the Natives. I was too busily employed in attending to a great number of Very Welcome Visitors who were now Coming from all Quarters, to be able to Quit the Ships Side for half an hour together; from my first Interview with these people, I had determined never to suffer any of them to come on Board Ship, and during my stay at Nootka, I always adhered to this determination, except in favor of two or three of the Chiefs, to whom I wished to shew some marks of Respect & distinction, and who were accordingly received on Board, on several Occasions. But as for the Common people, not One of them ever went up the ships side; in establishing this Custom, I am Certain, I thereby

avoided frequent cause of Quarrelling with the Natives which their unconquerable dispositions to theft, no Doubt would have Occasioned.

Our Boats now Returned from the Service on which I had sent them, and had as I directed, explored Ship Cove, and several Others besides; & among the number, was that Bay mentioned by Captain Cook, under the name of Friendly Harbour. From the different reports made of all these, none appeared to me so likely to Answer my purpose as the One last mentioned; and therefore I accordingly determined on making that my Head Quarters. It was not however until the Ninth day after our arrival in Nootka Sound, that we finally came to our moorings there; during this interval, I very believe that no two Ships ever had so many hair breadth scapes from Certain Perdition, as Our Vessels had; such was at times the Violence of the Winds and Weather, that we were more than Once under the necessity of Striking both Masts and Yards. The Experiment while busily employed in this Service, had the misfortune to loose her Jolly Boat from along side. They were at the time (although they had four anchors ahead) driving on some rocks from which they were not far Distant. Although the loss of her Boat was Certainly of material consequence, yet they could not Consistently with the safety of the Ship, spare their Long Boat to bring it back. In the interim, thre[e] or four Canoes, were seen to take possession of it & towed it away. As soon as the Vessel was freed from the danger that had threatened her, immediate search was made for the Boat, without however being able to regain it.

6th. July. Having at length come to Our moorings in Friendly Harbour, my first Care was to provide Accommodations on Shore for the Sick. With this View I landed for the first time since my arrival in the Sound, & took with me Our Surgeon, in Order that he might fix on the most eligible situation that could be found for the reception of Our Invalids. I went directly to the Village, and was received by all ranks and descriptions, in the most friendly and Courteous Manner Possible; nor could I pass a house without being invited into it in very pressing terms.

Words can scarcely Convey to the mind of the reader, an adequate Idea of the Beastly filth in which the Natives of this part of the World pass their lives; I declare, that before I was an Eye Witness to it, I had a very imperfect conception of the extent of it. It was impossible to move a Single step, without being up to the ancles in Mud, Fish, Guts & Maggots, and this inconvenience was alike felt within and without doors.

The Persons and habitation of the people in General of this Sound, have been so accurately & faithfully described by Captain Cook, that anything I could here say on the Subject would be mere repetition.

Travellers are generally suspected (not always indeed without cause) of indulging in Fanciful Exagerations of the wonders they have seen. For my Own part, I confess, that if a name less established for its respectability than Captain Cooks had been prefixed to this Book, I should have doubted that in describeing these people, the account given had been somewhat highly finished. It is however a Tribute, due to the memory of that Great Man, to declare, that he has not, in any instance, that has come under my Observation, ever exceeded in his descriptions, that strict adherence to Truth, which every Historian in his Communications to the World shou'd invariably prescribe to himself.

I now made Known to the Natives, the Object of my present Visit to the Village, which was to purchase a house for the reception of the Sick. No sooner were my wants explained Than I had the Offer of any house that I chose. I accordingly purchased One (for about the Value of a Shilling) which was partly constructed of Six logs of Wood each of which were sufficient in thickness & length, to have made a Main Mast, for the largest 74 Gun ship in the British Navy; besides these, there were several smaller spars, and a Considerable number of fine plank.

I now set all hands to work to Clean and put in Order my new purchase; which duty being performed, Our Surgeons & their Patients immediately took possession. In the Course of three or four Days, it was judged proper however, to remove them, as their present abode was found to be more conducive to Sickness than to health: Owing no doubt to the putrid state of the atmosphere which Surrounded their habitation. At some distance therefore from the Influence of the Corrupted Air of the Village, a Tent was erected for them, which was made particularly convenient, by means of the Plank which composed the sides of their late dwelling, and with which a flooring was raised considerably above the Surface of the Ground.

Unkindly as Nature has dealt in her dispensations to the Inhabitants of this extensive Coast, by an unequal distribution of the Comforts of this life, Yet however, the Scorbuticks soon felt a releif from those alarming Symtoms of their disease, which a few days before their Landing threatened them with destruction, such of them as had the use of their legs, were made to go in Search of Vegetables & Berries of which Great plenty was to be had, such as they were. After they had somewhat recovered their usual Strength, I employed them in a Work, which not only hastened their Cure, but from which I hoped, that in a future Voyage, others in their situation would reap the Advantage; They were supplied with Garden tools, & a Great Variety of Garden Seeds, these they planted in such places, as from their situations promised to give growth to them, & there is little doubt, but that some of the number will be found hereafter in a flourishing state.

I did hope that my leisure hours while in this part of the World, would have enabled me to make such additional remarks on the disposition, & Government of the Natives of this part of America, as, from the shortness of Captn. Cooks residence amongst them, I conceived might probably have escaped his observation. Such however was my Occupation while here, as to make that wish altogether incompatiable with the Duty which I owed to the Service.

When first I embarked on this Expedition, I had reconciled my mind to the necessity of foregoing for a long period of time, the sweets of Society in General, & of my own family in particular; and I at the same time had reconciled myself to the Idea of encountering the Various difficulties & Dangers incident to a Sea Life. But in this relinquishment of happiness, I made no allowance for the Continual Bodily labour, & loathsome Occupation, which I now found my Duty particularly required of me to discharge. It was more a matter of difficulty for me to preserve the Skins, than to purchase them and I dreaded no less their utter loss than the Want of them. Captain Cook represents the Natives of this Coast as depraved in an extreme degree in regard to Cleanliness. If so early as in the month of April Captain Cook found the Inhabitants to be swarming with Vermin, to what degree may they not be Supposed to be covered with them, by the end of July; when they shall have felt the Cheering influence of the Suns reviving powers. The Variety & loathsome aspect of this American Breed, bear little analogy to the Uncommon Beauty of the habitation where they taken up their Residence, and from whence I found it by sad experience very difficult to expel them.

The furrs indeed seem'd to me to be a sort of sanctuary for that Vermin, to which they resorted from Persecution. I have often seen the Priviledge of eating the live stock of a very lousy head, the subject of much serious altercation, between three or four different Persons; whereas, I at no time perceived them to be Objects of pursuit or contention, when once they had taken refuge to the Furr. Besides the live stock with which I found the Furs to abound, I had further to disencumber them from every other possible discription of Filth whatever. However disgusting this employment was, yet it was a task which I willingly undertook, as I conceived it a duty particularly incumbent on me to perform—unskilfull, as it may well be supposed I was in the Art of Dressing Skins, Yet the Process they underwent in my hands, was such, as from the testimony of those Merchants who inspected them at Canton, tended greatly to enhance their Value

beyond what they would otherwise have been estimated at, had they not been thus taken care of. From the first day on which I had any intercourse with the Natives of America, until the hour in which I anchor'd in Macao Roads, no two Days elapsed, in which I was not laboriously employed in this Occupation, generally Eight hours every day. It will be readily conceived how indispensibly requisite, I considered this Task as necessary to be performed, when I shall have informed the reader, that during a months residence in Nootka Sound, I was on shore only three times, and that on the Ships duty. The Occasion I therefore had, of acquiring any knowledge of the manners & Dispositions of the Natives, were such only, as occurred in my transactions with them in the Course of Bartering.

Such is the Savage state of the Inhabitants of this Coast, that I doubt exceedingly, if the most intimate knowledge of their manners, Laws, and Customs, would, if made Public, afford matter of Gratification to the most Curious reader; However in as far as the subject will admit of Entertainment, it is likely to be obtained by the measures I have taken respecting it. I have to this end left behind me at Nootka, a Young man, who is in every respect well qualified to Gratify the Public Curiosity. In the Event of my having undertaken a Second Voyage to Nootka, the Concerned could not have failed to derive much advantage from the Circumstance of having a person resident there, whose knowledge of the language would have enabled us to have made known to the Inhabitants the principal object of Our intercourse with them; for I should here observe, that the Generality of them, conceived Our Visit proceeded from no other Cause, than a want of food; Our Own Country having failed to supply us in this Article; and they accordingly brought us no inconsiderable quantity of dried fish, which they offered for Sale, and which I as constantly rejected, as I wished to impress on their minds, that my wants were Confined to the Article of Skins alone, and thereby make them more Zealous in their future exertions to procure as many of them as possible. Another very material purpose, would, I conceived be answered in leaving a person behind me; it was a sure testimony to the Inhabitants, that my return to them next Season was Certain; & before I left them, they perfectly understood such to be my Intention.

In Order to secure to us the affections of the Natives, & with a View to the Personal safety and Comfort of the individual, who was to remain with them it was necessary to Select some one, whose Professional Talents might make him useful & endear him to those to whose power & Caprice his Life became exposed the moment Our backs were turned. To this end therefore, I was glad to avail myself, of the Offer of Service made me by a young man, named Mackay, who acted as Surgeon on Board the Experiment. No description of Person could so well have answered the Purposes I had in View, in leaving somebody behind me; & no one was so likely to establish his Consequence among the Natives, & secure to himself as Comfortable an Existence, as it was possible such a situation to admit of. I placed him in the Family of a Chief named Maquilla; whose Friendship I had secured by repeated acts of Liberality, and who assured me in the presence of Enkitsum (The God of Snow) that my Doctor should eat the Choicest Fish, the Sound produced; and that on my return, I should find him, as fat as a Whale. M^r^. Mackay had already gained the affections of this Family by the Cure of the Chiefs Child, who was much indisposed with scabby hands and legs; this seemed indeed to be the prevailing complaint amongst all their Children; he could not therefore err in the means he used to Cure them; and of Course as his Practice encreased, his Consequence in the Eyes of these people could not fail Daily to gain ground. It was my particular care that amongst the medicines with which I supplied him, there were none, but the Commonest & most simple & which (if even injudiciously administer'd) could not prove fatal in their effects. I considered that if unfortunately an accident had happened to any of his Patients, in consequence of his failing in the means for their recovery there is no doubt but that his life would pay the forfeit. I therefore most earnestly recommended to

him, on no account whatever, to administer to those, whose Complaints were of an alarming nature, & this advice I am Confident he will have discretion enough not to disregard. I omitted no means which I considered might tend to secure Mr. Mackay in the affections of these people. I supplied him with Princely presents, which he distributed among those whose protection appeared of consequence. To his Patron my liberality was unbounded, and the promises I held out to him on my return, as the reward of his care of the Doctor, were such as I think could not fail to interest him in his favor.

In the article of Cloathing he was most plentifully supplied, and if Blankets & flannel will repel the cold, he cannot fail to be warm. I left with him as much Beef, Biscuit, Rice, Salt, Sago, Tea, Sugar & Tobacco, as his Occasions could require, and I am in hopes that he will have the sole enjoyment of them; for it is a singular truth, that none of the Natives, could relish any one of the above articles, although I repeatedly, during my stay amongst them, endeavoured to introduce the use of them. I left with him a large quantity of Garden seeds, & Grain of Various sorts, and before I sailed, a considerable spot of Ground was allotted to him for the Culture of them, & for which purpose he had every necessary implement given him. It was greatly my wish to have left with him a Male & Female of the different species of Stock which we brought from India, but death interposed to prevent this desirable purpose, nothing being left alive but a male & female of the Goat tribe, these were of course given to him.

I did not fail to furnish him with Books, together with Pen, Ink & Paper, enjoining him at the same time, not to neglect committing to Paper every Occurrence, however trivial, which might serve to throw any light on our hitherto confined knowledge of the Manners, Customs, Religion, & Government of these people. In short I left no means unemployed, which I conceived might tend to make his residence comfortable to himself, & his communications interesting to the public. Amongst the various Articles with which (at the desire of Maquilla) Mr. Mackay was supplied, a Musket & Pistols were particularly requested, nay insisted on, in such pressing terms, as to Compel me to a Compliance with their wishes on the subject. I would willingly have refused my Consent to gratify them in this instance, but it was not to be done, without risking their Friendship, for One and all, joined in the request, giving me to understand, that in the possession of these, would depend the security of Mr. Mackay, as no Enemy however strong, would dare attack him while thus armed.

I at length reluctantly yielded, and gave the wished for Instruments of Death, together with a hundred rounds of Powder & shot, and at the same time particularly enjoined Mr. Mackay on no occasion whatever, to make use of them, without being Certain of doing Execution, should an Occasion ever present itself, wherein it might be necessary to employ them either against Man or Beast. Before I left the Sound, I conceived it to be a matter of Policy to confirm in the Minds of the Natives, that awe & respect, in which they held our possession & knowledge of the use of these Instruments of destruction. To this end therefore, when I went on Shore, to fix Mr. Mackay in his new habitation, I had recourse to the following Stratagem. I assembled a large number of the Inhabitants, and in sight of all, loaded the Musket with Ball, and at the distance of Sixty or Seventy Yards, put the Ball through & through one of their largest War Canoes, which was lying at an anchor before the Village. On examining the Effects of the Shot, their wonder and admiration was greatly excited indeed. I now took Occasion to tell them, that this Instrument of destruction, was only fatal, in the hands of a White Man; and that if at any time, they dared to meddle with it it could not fail to hurt them; This hint they either did not well comprehend, or if they did they treated it with contempt. I therefore asked, which of them was in like manner willing to try his skill. Many candidates offered themselv's on the Occasion, and among the number Mr. Mackyas Patron was One. To him the preference was given, I accordingly reloaded the Piece, putting into it at the same time, such a Charge of Powder, as I well Knew could not fail in its Effects, to

give a very rude shock to the Person who was to fire it. My Gentleman very composedly received the piece, took his aim & fired; and had not some of his attendants been standing near him, he could not have failed measuring his length on the ground. The terror and dread of all present was now strongly painted in each countenance, and my Here in particular, When he recovered from his fright, could not help Condemning his imprudence in having thus inconsiderately brought a mischief on himself, and complained most bitterly of the pain which the shock Occasioned. I now again Offered the Piece to any that chose to fire it. All however declined the honour, & promised me never again to think of touching it.

In addition to the musket & Pistols, a red coat and Cap was strongly solicited, in Order to Camgleat Mr. Mackays Warlike appearance. On enquiring why a Red Coat was chose, in preference to any other, I was informed, that, that was the Colour, the appearance of which, would most intimidate the Enemy. It is probably with this View they so frequently rub their bodies over with red Ocre, and which I observ'd was invariably practised by such of the Strangers as Visited us, and who lived at any distance from the Sound.

Altho my duty while in Nootka Sound, precluded me from the satisfaction I should have felt in frequenting the shore, and mixing with the Inhabitants, with the View to obtaining a knowledge of their manners & Dispositions; Yet there was not wanting (amongst the number of the Officers in both Ships) those, whose Genius & Bent, led them to an investigation, of whatever appeared worthy remark. The result of their enquiries however, were by no means satisfactory in these respects. It appeared evident to them, that, in regard to their Government, the Idea suggested by Captain Cook, that each family was internally governed by its own Chief, was perfectly consistent with their Observations on the Subject, during Our stay here, we had frequently Occasion to Complain to the different Chiefs, of Thefts Committed by their dependants, and as often as the Culprit was detected we were sure to have the stolen Goods returned, & to see punishment inflicted on the agressor; altho' at the same time, we had strong reason to believe, that the act itself was Committed with the Connivance, & perhaps at the special Command of the judge himself. Altho the Chief under whose protection I placed Mr. Mackay, was apparently the Wealthiest in the Sound, in respect to riches & to the number of his dependants, yet he did not on this account, seem to derive any additional Personal honour or respect, from the Community at large.

With regard to religion, their Ideas appear to be very circumscribed indeed. They hold in great respect however, One of their Gods, whom they call Enikitsum, & to whom they pray, to defend them from a long continuance of Frost and Snow. In my first Visit to Maquilla, I had occasion to become intimately acquainted with this God; On entering the Chiefs house after the forms of introduction were duly observed (for I was regularly presented by Name to his Lady & Family) My notice was particularly attracted, by the appearance of a very pretty canopy, fancifully & not inelegantly decorated, with bits of Furr of Various sorts, & from which hung a Curtain, richer than any I had hithertoo seen, being composed of four very Beautiful sea Otter skins behind this was placed on a sort of Pedestal, the God Enikitsum, and on each side of him, was burning a Lamp. On my advancing to that part of the habitation where the figure stood, I observed a kind of suspension & Doubt in the minds of all present, whether or not I should be permitted to proceed; no one however offering to check my Curiosity, I accordingly advanced, and examined the figure, and its appendages, which I had determined should not long Continue in their present abode. Maquilla now joined me, & of him I enquired the name & qualities of this God, which he very willingly informed me of. I now expressed a Wish to Know in what manner they worshipped Enkitsum, on which Maquilla most readily agreed to satisfy my curiosity. To this end therefore, an additional quantity of Wood was added to a Fire, already considerably large, and all external air, was

as effectually excluded as was in their power to do, by stopping every Crevice they could conveniently reach; when this business was over, they all Seated themselv's round the fire, to the number of about a hundred Persons, and began a Song by no means unmusical, in honor of Enckitsum I suppose; whose Name they frequently repeated with Strong Emphasis. After singing a considerable time, they began a Dance, in which Maquilla & some of his principal people joined, having first besmeared their Faces with red Ocre, & put on their War Jackets. The Music which accompanied this dance, was both Vocal and Instrumental; The latter consisted simply of a Wooden Mallet, which was struck with considerable Violence (keeping time) against a three Inch Plank from which appended, innumerable Mussle & Cockle shells, and the louder the Performer thumped, the more his abilities were commended. In this dance they united the Voice & action of the Bear, the Wolf, and Various other animals. After dancing a Considerable time, in which they were perfectly overcome with fatigue, they now again seated themselves, in a half circle, round the Fire, and a most profound Silence ensued; after a short pause, Maquilla accompanied by two old men, proceeded with Solemn pace, towards the God Enckitsum, whom they most respectfully took & placed before the fire. A large shell was now presented to Maquilla, filled with Oil, which he sprinkled on the Fire, this naturally Occasion'd a considerable smoak, which was suffered to get Vent by means of removing two or three Planks in the Ceiling of the Building, immediately perpendicular over the fire, and from this Aperture, was scattered (by a person placed there for the purpose) several handfulls of the finest down, which was intended to represent a fall of snow, & which indeed it did. The smoke aided by the action of the Fire, naturally resisted the fall of this light body, which together with itself escap'd at the opening from above. Enickitsum was now reconducted to his station, with the same Ceremony and respect, as was before observed. Mutual Congratulations now took place, on occasion of the happy issue of their Ceremonies, and a splendid repast, at the Command of the Chief, was served to every One present, which consisted of the pine bark, and fish roe mixed, and a Dried Salmon to each individual. This Fish we observed was reserved for occasions of Great festivity, & tho' apparently in great abundance, in every hut in the Village, yet it was with much reluctance that they were prevailed on to sell one of them, and a Sea Otter skin was not purchased at a dearer rate than a Salmon. Notwithstanding all this Parade of Devotion paid to Enckitsum, as just now mention'd, yet he became my property the next Day, together with his Curtain on which (as I have before observed,) I had set my heart.

In their domestic retirement, the Inhabitants of this Village, seemed to live with each other on terms the most amicable & Friendly possible. In the married state, they appeared exemplary in love & attachment to each other; Their Parental tenderness was no less striking; I was present at the Ceremony of dressing the scabby legs & Hands of the Chief's Child, & while M^r^. Mackay was busied in doing it, the Operation was watched by both Father and Mother, with seemingly, the tenderest anxiety for the recovery of their little darling, while the big tear stood trembling in the Eye of the Mother, who looked up to M^r^. Mackay with Respect bordering on adoration.

As a tribute due to the Virture & Fidelity of the female part of this Society (and indeed to the honor of the Sex in general) I cannot help Observing, that it stood the test of, & resisted bribes, which by a Comparison of local Value, I am sure could not be estimated at less than fifty thousand Pounds.

Virtue has its own reward, and indeed the Deserved Ascendency which the Females have over the minds and actions of their Husbands, appeared accordingly in several instances to be very considerable, for my part, in my Mercantile capacity, I confess, I dreaded the sight of a Woman; for whenever any were present, they were sure to Preside over & direct all Commercial transactions, and as often as that was the case, I was obliged to pay three times the Price, for What in their Absence, I could have procured for One third the Value.

Amongst Various other remarks made by Captn. Cook respecting these People, he particularly mentions their extreme fondness for Music. In the Course of my Commercial Dealings with them, I had a stronger proof of their Genius, & the retentive powers of their memory in this respect, than can be well imagined.

In One of my luck days, I was Visited by several very large Canoes filled with strangers, who from the Stile of their dress, & from the number of their attendants appeared to be Men of a superior Class to the Generality of those who were residents of the Village. Having displayed before them a Variety of Goods, such as Knives Chissels, Axes, Swords, &c. &c. I was greatly astonished at the seeming indifference with which they were Viewed by my Visitors, & at the little disposition they shewed to traffick for any of the Articles I had thus exhibited. I was now busied thinking by what means I might strip my Gentlemen of their finery (for each had on two or three fine skins) when it Occurred to me to observe that their attention was seemingly called off by the Singing of their attendants, and to which they themselves Kept time, by beating two shells together with great precission.

I now recollected, that amongst the Various Articles which composed my investment, there was a considerable Number of Cymbals, which I conceived would be no bad substitute for their Shells, and would better Chime in with their species of Songs, which was more of the Martial, than tender Kind. I accordingly produced a pair. The expression of rapture & Delight which the first Clash of them excited in the Breasts of all present, is not to be described. In Displaying the effects of my Musick, I composed for the occasion, a sort of ring ting tune, and which had the merit of Drawing from my polite audience, such burste of applause, as was sufficiently satisfactory to me that I did not sing in Vain; my Song was encored again, & again, nor did I give over whilst I was able to articulate; I shou'd here observe that after I had da Capo'd it, half a dozen times, I was joined in it by a great majority of all present. The consequence of this Exhibition was, that I stripped my Gentlemen to the Buff in an hour's time, each Contending with the Other, who shou'd be first served; I got from some three, & from others four skins, for every pair of Cymbals; my Visitors now took their leave of me, & went to Maquilla's House, by whom, they were all entertained; They spent the Evening (as I was informed by such of the Gentlemen as slept on shore) in high glee and harmony; dancing, singing and making Good use of their Cymbals all night long.

I had next Day a Visit from several of the same party, who had still something left worthy my attention; Having selected three or four skins, I offered some Articles of Ironmongery for them, being desirous of reserving the remaining few pairs of Cymbals I had left, to some other future interesting Occasion. My Ironmongery was however utterly rejected by them; I then presented some articles of copper, which had hitherto been in great repute, but that in like manner was refused, and I was given to understand, that Cymbals alone were wanted; these I at length reluctantly gave, but before they were received, a Song was required of me. Accordingly I sung the first that came into my head, this was not relished; and I may say was hissed off the Stage. I tried a Second, a third and a fourth, which all shared the same fate, each man shaking his head told me it was *Claotra*, that is, *the other* they wanted me to sing. I now perfectly understood what they meant, & that it was my Yesterdays composition that was required of me. I therefore attempted to recall it to my memory, but, if all the Sea Otter Skins in Nootka, had been the price of it, I could not recollect a Note of it; Nor was I much surprised at my failing in the attempt, considering it was the offspring of the moment; and that having answered my purpose, it was no less easily forgot, than composed. The Case was far the reverse with many of my Gentlemen, on whom it had made a more lasting impression; and some of them seeing, (I verily believe,) my embarrassment, struck up my song, and that, with such precession as to time and tune, as infinitely astonished me. I now

readily chimed in with them, and continued singing whilst there was any thing left to Sing for. It was matter of Surprise to me, as well as to every One, to Observe how soon my song became fashionable, & how quickly it was learn't by all ranks whatsoever. In short there was not a Boy or Girl in the Village, who did not in the course of three Days, sing it as Correctly as I could. I seldom after this period bought a Skin without first being call'd upon to Sing.

The practice of bringing hands & heads for sale, obtained now, in like manner, as when Captain Cook was here.

In my Second Visit to the Shore, I had the Pleasure, or more properly the dissatisfaction to ascertain, for a Fact (and which, when Captain Cook Visited Nootka remained a matter of doubt on his mind) that the Savage and Barbarous practice of devouring Human flesh, exists here as well as in the Sandwich Islands.

In the Course of this Days excursion, I was accosted by One of the m os Celebrated Warriors in the Sound, named Clamata, who had been previously introduced to me by Maquilla, as a Man famous for his Bravery & address in War, having personally slain Eight and twenty of the Enemy within the last Ten Moons. Having beckoned me aside to the most retired part of the Walk, He took from under his Garment a Basket, from Whence he drew three hands and a Head, which he desired me to buy. I conceived this to be a very favorable Occasion to learn with Certainty, what were the purposes for which these People thus preserved the hands and heads, they, so frequently presented to us for Sale; tho' at the same time, I had no doubt in my Own mind, but that they were applied to the very purposes which I shall now relate. To this end I represented to Clamata that I was ignorant what use I should make of them if I purchased them. On which he informed me *they were good to eat.* I seemed to discredit the assertion, with a View to urge him to the commission of that act, which on any other Occasion than the present, I should have shunned the sight of with abhorrence; My hero' now gave me occular demonstration, & very composedly put one of the hands in his month, & stripping it through his teeth, tore off a considerable piece of the flesh, which he immediately devoured, with much apparent relish. However prepared I was for this Exhibition, yet I could not help expressing horror & Detestation at the Act. He immediately comprehended my meaning, & endeavoured to reconcile me to the deed, by assuring me that if I died, or if my Friend, or his Friend Died, he would not Eat us; But the hand he hand then Eaten was the hand of his Enemy, whom he had killed in War, & that the Eating of it was a deed acceptable in the Eyes of Heaven, to which he at the same time pointed. He now pressed me to buy them, which I positively refused doing, and indeed on every Occasion, I strongly discountenanced the purchase of them, lest it might become an inducement to these Savages, to go purposely to War, in hopes of being able to dispose to advantage of the miserable remains of their conquered foe.

This kind of Traffic was always Carried on with seeming secrecy, and an apparent fear of being Detected by their Own Countrymen, & they therefore Watched the occasion of parting with their Goods, at a time when their Companions were otherwise busied, from hence I should infer, that the practice either was considered among themselves as dishonorable, or which is by no means improbable that this secrecy was only assum'd with a View thereby to enhance in our Eyes the Value of the goods; For I should observe, they were never purchased, but at most exorbitant rate.

In the Course of my Excursions, I endeavour'd to obtain some information respecting their Marriage Ceremonies & Funeral rites; but in this I utterly failed, I am inclined to beleive, that their forms on these Occasions are very unceremonious. For in the Course of a months residence at Nootka, during which time, Our Gentlemen mixed promiscuously in each family in the Villages no judgment could be formed of the Practices which obtain amongst them on these Occasions.

During our Stay in Nootka Sound, we neglected no Opportunity of acquiring a knowledge of their language, and we accordingly added several hundred Words to Captain Cooks Vocabulary, from the use of which we were greatly facilitated in this Task.

Whilst we were here, I ordered the Long Boat out, to Survey if possible the extent of the Sound. It returned again the next Day, without having assertained any thing Certain on the Subject. It is probable however, that they were not far from its utmost limits, as they found the Water to be no more than Brackish at the place to which they went, and which was suppos'd to be about thirty Miles from the Entrance of the Sound. Our knowledge on this Subject will hereafter be Decisive by means of M^r^. Mackay, who Doubtless will be enabled to give us every information.

Having by this time got possession of every rag of Furr within the Sound, & for a Degree to the Northward & Sothward of it, and the Season being already for advanced, & the most interesting part of the Voyage, being as yet unperformed, I conceived it therefore high time, that we should now take leave of our Nootka Friends; and which I did, with the pleasing reflection, that in all my intercourse with them, I had never been under the necessity of recurring to Violent Measures in any One Instance. This was more Owing to the Caution I took to prevent Mischief, rather than to any Good disposition in them, not to attempt the Commission of Theft, which they were always ready to do whenever an Opportunity Offered.

28th. July. On Friday 28th. July being ready to put to Sea, We accordingly left Nootka Sound, and got under way towards the middle of the Day. At 5 o'Clock Breakers Point bore E: by S the extreme to the West^d^. N: by: W. The entrance of the Sound N: W: by N: 1/2 N: distant from it 7 or 8 Leagues.

Between 7 and Eight in the Evening, so thick a Fog came on, that we lost sight of the Experiment. We soon after fired 3 Guns, which of course she did not hear, as they were not answered. Sometime after this, having burnt two blue lights they were answered.

Towards 11 oClock perceiving that the Tide was setting us fast, in Shore, & it being a perfect Calm, We dropt the Kedge in 25 fathoms.

29th. July. Early in the morning of the 29th. we weigh'd and got under Way. This day the Fog altogether obstructed our View of the Coast, and we had nothing but Calms and light Airs throughout,

30th. July. This resembled much the proceeding Day; In the Evening, Our Vessel was encompassed with Whales—there Certainly was not less than between twenty and thirty sporting about us, and so near as to be within Pistol shot.

31st. July. We this fore noon saw the Land bearing N: N: W distant 8 or 9 Leagues; The Weather continuing still thick & foggy, We kept under an easy sail & Steering N: W:

1st August. This morning we saw the Land bearing as before, and now altered Our Course to N. N. W. in Order to got a nearer view of it. At 4 P. M. the Easternmost extreme of the Land bore E 1/2 N and the Westernmost extreme N: W by W: 1/2 W, which we Distinguished to be an Island of Considerable extent. As we Advanced, we now Counted no less than 7 Islands laying nearly on a direct line due East & West off the Continent.

These being our first discovery during the Expedition, it naturally followed, that I should give them a name whereby they may hereafter be known. I accordingly named them after the Patron of this Expedition, my most respected Friend M^r^. David Scott.

2nd. August. I this morning Ordered out the Long Boat, and went in her with an intention to explore an Inlet, which from Our station at Sea, then bore a favourable appearance, aad which I conceived to be a Sound. I had not however proceeded above 3 Miles up the Bay, before I determined the extent of it, which was little

more than 4 Miles from the entrance. On making however the Extreme end of it, I perceived a small Inlet into another Bay, which I was anxious also to explore, and I accordingly entered it; its termination was very circumscribed indeed, being little more than three miles in Circumference. Having landed on a very fine Sandy Beach, the first Object of my attention was, to take possession of the Country & Bay in the Name of His Brittannic Majesty, which I accordingly did with the usual Ceremonies, of hoisting the Colours & turning a turf.

In honor of my much respected Friend Sir John Dalrymple, I named this, Oxenford Bay.

Having Concluded this Ceremony, my attention was next turned to exploreing the Shores of the Bay, In the hopes of finding it Inhabited. With this View I accordingly walked some miles round it, without however, gratifying my Curiosity in this respect. In my progress about it, I observed notwithstanding that at times it afforded the means of Sustenance to many, altho' at this Season of the Year, totally Deserted by all. In the Second Inlet, I perceived a great many Fishing Stakes, and in different parts of the Shore I found a great number of Wears.

No traces of its having been recently Visited, offered themselves to my View, which I confess surprised me not a little. for the pleasing appearance of the Country, & the abundance of its productions, placed it in my Eyes, in a far more favorable point of View, than any other spot I had seen, since my Arrival on the Coast. During my Excursion, I observed innumerable Tracts of Bears, Wolves, & Deer, with which I doubt not, but the neighbourhood abounds. Its Vegitable productions, Vary in no respect from what are to be found at Nootka. Having satisfied my Curiosity in all these respects, I returned on Board the Captⁿ. Cook towards the close of the Evening.

A Strong Current & Wind against us, had considerably retarded Our Progress, to the North for these last three Days; In the Course of this Day however we made good our passage between the Continent & Scotts Islands. It was about 8 or 9 Miles broad, & proved to be perfectly safe & free, having no Bottom with 80 & 90 fathom line. 3d. August

We were fortunate enough to have several good Observations this Day, both of the Sun & Moon by which we were enabled to ascertain the position of Scotts Islands with great truth. The Westernmost lies in Latt^{e}. 50°. 55″ North, and in Long^{de}. 230°. 33″ East. Future Navigators on this Coast may depend on the accuracy of the Position of them as here laid down; They extend almost due West from the Continent, & the Outermost I take to be 14, or 16 Leagues Off Shore.

This part of the Coast should be approached with great Circumspection, as the two or three of the Westernmost of these Islands, are not only very small, but have also Breakers off them.

We now found the Coast formed a very deep and extensive Bay; We had not proceeded far North, before we were obliged to come to an Anchor, in order to keep what we had got. The Currents setting us strongly to the Southward. This part of the Coast has evidently the advantage of Nootka, & the Neighbouring parts of it, with respect to anchoring ground here we found Soundings and a fine Sandy Bottom from forty, down to twenty fathom Water; We therefore in the Evening came to an Anchor in thirty fathom, and about 8 or 9 Miles off the Continent.

At day break the next Morning, We were Visited by a Canoe in which were 4 Men, They immediately came along side of us, and began a Kind of Song or Harrangue, in the same stile as those of Nootka, and were in the like manner painted and studded with Feathers. In my invitations to them to come on Board, I made use of all my knowledge of the Nootka language; three or four words only of which they understood. They brought with them two Sea Otter Skins, which though both Old & ragged I judged proper nevertheless to purchase; 4th. August.

rewarding them at the same time most liberally for them. The extravagance of their joy on viewing the Iron I gave them, was little short of Madness. They appeared to be totally Destitute of any European Article whatever. It was however evident they knew the Value of the Commodoty I gave them, otherwise they would not have expressed the satisfaction they did on receiving it. They shortly after this left the Ship, & went towards the Shore in a South direction.

This Visit naturally inclined me to suppose that we were not far from the place of Residence from whence these Strangers came. I therefore immediately determined to go in the Long Boat in quest of their Habitation; & accordingly Ordered it to be got ready, & to take on Board two Days provisions. I was the more readily inclined to take this Trip, Our progress to the North being at this time impracticable. A Strong Current & Wind setting directly against us—Our number in the Boat, consisted of Eight Seamen, three of Our Officers and myself. We left the Ship between 8 and 9 oClock in the morning. The Canoe was at this time five or Six Miles to the Southward of us, but the Wind and Tide, being strongly in Our favour, We set Sail, and shortly came up with them. The trending of the Coast greatly Deceived us, as to our progress along it; We conceived on leaving the Ship, that we were not above 12 Miles from the place to which Our Visitors pointed as the spot from whence they came. We had already sailed at least fifteen miles to the Southward, yet notwithstanding the place to which they constantly Directed Our Course, appeared to be still at as great a Distance, as that which we had already gone. Foreseeing how tedious and difficult Our Passage back to the Ships would be, if I continued to Steer any longer South, I therefore Ordered the Boat to proceed to the N°. ward, and to look out for some Shelter where we might safely come to an anchor during the night. It would have been an easy matter for me to have regained the Ship even before Dark, If I had wished so to do, but in this Case I should have retarded the desire I had, of exploring an Inlet. which from the Passing View I had of it, excited my Curiosity not a little. After several hours hard labour at the Oar, We at length found a Convenient little Shelter, to which I gave the name of Whale Bay, from the Circumstances of finding on its shore, the skeleton of a very large Whale, which had probably been Driven on it in a hard Gale of Wind. I am the more inclined to this beleif, as no human traces were here to be met with, Having secured the Boat, I landed with half a Dozen of Our Crew, and proceeded to the highest part of the Land on which we now were, and in a Direction opposite to the Ships (from which we were Distant About 12 or 15 miles) I shewed a Blue light which was immediately answered by the Captain Cook, Being thus assured that they knew where to find us hereafter, if stress of Weather should oblige them to put to Sea during Our Absence, We now returned to the Boat, where having eat a Mouthful of Victuals, we retired to rest, being somewhat fatigued with Our Days labour.

At Day break I started anew big with the hopes of exploring what would not only gratify my curiosity, but at the same time would enable me to add somewhat to my stock of Furrs, which for these last fifteen Days had received no encrease Whatever. In this expectation, We proceeded to the Mouth of the Inlet before-mentioned, After tugging at the Oar for two hours. The entrance to it, could not be less than five miles broad; On proceeding up, it however soon narrowed to about 2 Miles and half, and neither widened nor decreased this Breadth, in all the extent of what I saw, During a period in which we sail'd at least twenty five miles.

On entering the Passage We all agreed in Opinion, that the two farthest Points which terminated Our View (and which We conceived to be the entrance of the Sound) could not possibly be Distant from us more than 12 or 15 miles. Yet the Event proved that we were out in Judgement as to the real distance in at least twenty or twenty five miles. The passage we found lay due East and West, as far as the Eye could reach; nor did it ever vary above a Single point from this Direction. The Wind belw strong at West, and a Tide

besides sett in at the rate of three Knots an hour, under these circumstances it is easy to conceive We made a rapid progress; and which indeed we did. It however received a considerable Check after we had advanced Ten or twelve miles. The Ebb & flow here Meeting, occasioned so strong an Opposition to Our further progress, that we judged it necessary to take in all our Sails, and to keep the Boat in as good a Direction as we could by means of the Oars.

We were in this disagreeable situation near an hour, during which period, we were Obliged to ply Our oars hard. After getting out of this ripling, we proceeded on as before, the Wind strongly favouring our further advancement.

There appeared no break whatever in the land on Our Starboard Quarter; but on the other Quarter, it had many breaks, alternately forming itself into Islands, Creeks, & Bays, some of which appeared to afford excellent Shelter for Ships. It is impossible for me to convey to the reader, an Idea of the Magnificence of the Scene which presented itself to Our View, since Our first Entrance into the passage. There was no spot on which the Pine Tree did not seem to flourish; the different species of them corresponded alike with those we had already seen at Nootka and in the intermediate space.

The morning was now advanced and the termination of the points which still obstructed our further View into the Sound, appeared to be yet at least 12 or 15 Miles distance from us. It therefore became a matter of serious deliberation with me, whether to proceed or return. I at length reluctantly determined on the latter.

Our Progress thus far, was both pleasant and rapid; but it was necessary to consider that the same Wind which thus favoured our entrance, would of course impede our return. Besides another very material consideration, which Weighed with me in adopting this resolution was, that Our Stock of Provisions would end with the Day, and I well knew, that when the Grog failed, the Spirits of most of the Party would likewise fail with it.

I had not yet seen since my first Entrance into the Passase, any trace on its Banks, by which I might be enabled to say, that it had ever been frequented by any human being whatever. At this moment however, with the assistance of my Glass, I observed on a Beach, at the distance of mile and an half, something that appeared to me to be the Work of Man. I accordingly Ordered the Boat to the Spot, and was soon satisfied, that what I had seen, was the Skeleton of half a Dozen Huts, which from their Shattered remains, appeared to have been erected a long time. As soon as the Boat landed a beaten Tract presented itself to Our View, which having followed for a considerable space of time, brought us at length to the Summit of a high Mountain. I was by no means displeased at the fatigue occasioned by this walk, as I was enabled by it to ascertain, what till now, was matter of doubt & Surmise in my mind. From hence I plainly perceived, that the two extreme points, to which we had been sailing all the Forenoon, formed the Entrance into a Bay, as Extensive in Circumference as the Eye could reach; the most distant mountains which bouneded it to the North and South, were entirely covered with Snow, and could not I am Confident be less than twenty or twenty five leagues off from the Spot on which I stood.

I can most Confidently affirm, from my own observation, & from the Corresponding Opinions of the Gentlemen with me, that at the Eastern extreme of this Bay, there is an Opening which from the great distance at which we saw it, and its apparent magnitude, could not possibly be less than two or three leagues Wide. I shall not venture to hazard an Opinion, what this Discovery may lead to; but it strikes me that the Inlet in question, is very probably the Strait, said to be Discovered many Years ago, by Admiral DeFonte; The Existence of which, Captain Cook in his Narrative, regrets not being able to disprove. I had now seen enough to excite my keenest curiosity, and I confess the circumstance of my being Obliged to leave this part of the Coast unexplored, occasioned me infinite uneasiness. Several good reasons however, made it

impossible for me to gratify it on this Occasion. In the first place, the Advanced Season of the Year, and the uncertainty as to the length of time, which the Survey of this Sound would Occupy, were reasons sufficiently strong in my mind, to make me relinquish the attempt. In the next place, the State of the Provisions in both Ships was no greater, than what would barely enable me to Compass the Object of the Voyage. I trust I shall under these Circumstances stand excused, for not pursuing the Discovery of this Sound any further at this period. Should a Second Voyage to this part of the World be undertaken, and that time & opportunity favors such a Design, I shall hope that this discovery which Opens a Field for great Surmise, may be further Assertained.

It was now high time to think of Returning to the Ships, from which we were distant between 45 and 50 Miles. With the Additional Vexation of having a Strong Wind at West, which was exactly the point of the Compass, to which we wished to Steer. Before however leaving Our present situation, I had the pleasure to Display the Flag, and to take Possession of the Inlet & Sound in the name of His Brittanic Majesty, honouring it at the same time with the Name of Queen Charlotte's Sound. From the transient View I had of this place, it Surpasses for in Appearance both in Beauty and extent any other Sound as yet Discovered on this Coast.

One principal Object of my attention during my progress up the Inlet, was, to Assertain with sufficient Correctness, the Soundings on each of its shores. In this respect, it has evidently the Advantage of King George's Sound; having a fine Sandy Bottom from thirty down to Six fathoms Water. The Sketch of the Inlet and Bay, with its bearings & Cross bearings, is as Accurate as our short stay in it, would Admit. I frequently tasted the Water, but found it at no time freshen.

Before we quitted Our present Station, I left many Testimonies behind me, of Our having Visited and taken possession of this part of the Coast. In the Body of a large Tree, opposite to One of the Huts, I cut a Deep hole, in which I deposited both Copper, Iron, and Beads; besides leaving the Name of our Ships & the Date of the Discovery.

We now went into the Boat about 2 oClock P.M. The Ebb tide was at this time in Our favour, but the Wind was more Adverse to us than ever; it blowing at intervals a hard Gale, and that Directly in Our teeth. Under all these Disadvantages, it was however necessary to proceed, and we accordingly hoisted all the Sail the Boat could carry with safety. After having Plied hard to Windward for four hours, in which we made more Water than Way, we found it necessary to abandon the sails, and take to the Oars; Our progress being more impeded than ever, as the tide was now making against us. It was necessary however, before we could proceed, to come to an Anchor, in order to make up our Sails, & strike our Masts, which we could not do in Our present situation, without loseing much ground. When this Service was effected, we then, and not 'til then, broke our Fast, by eating a Biscuit, and Drinking a Good Voyage & speedy return to the Ships. We now got under Way, & from this time until One oClock next Morning, the Oars never stood still a Single Moment. The Exertions which were made by all hands during this period, were great indeed, and considering the Difficulties we had to contend with, Our progress was very rapid. We had now cleared the Mouth of Queen Charlotte's Sound, and if Day light had favoured us, we should have taken advantage of it to reach the Ships, notwithstanding we were yet 12 or 15 Miles distant from them. The Majority of Votes I beleive inclined that Way. But I would by no Means Consent to it. The project was therefore drop'ed. It was a Matter of Doubt in my mind, whether or not the Ships had been able to ride out the Gale, which I was sure they must, during the last twenty hours, have sustained in all its force. If they had been forced to Sea, or had a Fog come on, Our Situation would have been in either Case extremely perilous.

Under these circumstances, I judged it proper to order the Boat to go to Whale Bay, where we had before found Shelter. We had not proceeded half a Cable's length into the entrance of it, before we were threatened with Instant Destruction. It having been high Water the first Evening we Anchored here, both in coming in and going Out, some sunken rocks at the Mouth of the Bay had therefore escaped our notice.

The Boat at this moment had too much head way through the Water, considering our then situation, so that before we apprehended our Danger, we were hard and fast, both Head & Stern, on a ride of Rocks. Had not the Night been uncommonly dark, we should have been early enough apprised of our Danger, to have avoided it. The uproar and confusion which Our present Critical situation excited, is only to be conceived by those who have been in a like Predicament. The Boat in the mean time sustained some very heavy surges, by which she Shipped much Water. In this Distress, it was a mere matter of accident, that she did not Upset, notwithstanding all Our Efforts to the Contrary; Had this happened, not One of the Party would have lived to tell the Tale; not that we were far from the shore, but because there was a Body of Weeds between us and it, which it was impossible for Us to pass thro'. It will readily be believed, that while we were thus threatened with destruction, we were not inattentive to the most Obvious means of Salvation. We accordingly got out all the Oars, Boat hooks & Booms which we had, and after failing in many Vigorous efforts we made to launch her off the Rocks, we were at length I believe, more indebted to the assistance of the Waves, than to our own exertions, in escaping that Death, which I am sure many of Our party looked upon as inevitable. We now with caution made towards the Shore, and I am Confident that One and all of us, at this Moment; forgot alike the labour and Hunger we had sustained for the last thirty hours, so much were our Minds engrossed with the thoughts of the Danger from which we had just escaped. Our distress was not yet at end, tho' it was not of that alarming nature, we had just experienced. We had at this time let go our Anchor, in about four fathom and were paying out the cable, in Order to Enable the Boat to Land on the Beach, when on a Sudden it parted, and we were now again Driving out of the Bay; hereupon we got out all the Oars, & offered a Gallon of Arrack to any of our Party, who would strip and recover the Cable, it was, in consequence of this reward, on Board in five minutes time. Having now secured the Boat, I landed, and went directly to the same spot from whence our Blue light had been answered the night before. We again shewed a light, without its having been observed by either of the Ships; On firing however a Second, it was answered by the Experiment, being thus satisfied that the ships had still kept their Station, & that they knew where we were, We now returned in high Spirits to the Boat. Our prospect of a good nights rest after all our labour, was now however not to be expected. During our Absence, the Tide had left the Boat high and Dry on the Beach, on her Beam ends, Nor could all Our United Efforts set her afloat again; making therefore a Virtue of necessity, we eat a mouthful of cold Beef, & then Dozed for three hours in the best manner Our aukward situation would admit.

By the time it was Broad Day Light, we got under Way. After Six hours hard labour at the Oar, we at length regained the Ships, to our no small satisfaction; and fortunately was it for us that we got thus early on Board, for in two Hours afterwards it blew so fresh a Gale, that both Ships were of necessity obliged to put to Sea; I was much Concerned to hear, that during my Absence, the Captain Cook had parted from her Kedge Anchor, as it was the only One we now had in the Ship; since the moment it was lost, all the Boats had been employed in sweeping for it, without however being able to recover it. **6th. August.**

By the mean of several good sights of the Sun & Moon, we made the entrance of Queen Charlotte's Sound, to be in Latt^e. 50°. 59″ North, and in Longitude 231°. 54″ East.

I have honoured this Bay with the Name of Mansfields Bay; as a mark of my respect & Veneration for that Great luminary of the Law. From several Correct Observations, the Southern point of Mansfields Bay, which forms a great Promontory, lies in Latt^{e}. 50°. 49″ N°. and in Longitude 231°. 12″ East, and its North point, in Lattitude 51°. 34″ N°. and in the Long^{e}. of 231°. 37″ East.

20th. August. Having had but light Winds and Calms for these last twelve Days, we of course advanced very slowly Northward; nor did any Occurrence happen during that period, which in the smallest degree deserv's Notice. We occasionally saw the Land during this space of time, but that under circumstances, which would have made in highly imprudent in me to have engaged with it. We seldom passed a Day without meeting very thick fogs and also Currents, which when we got near in Shore, invariably set us to the Southward besides the Winds we generally met with were Adverse to us. Drafts of the Coast have always been taken, when ever we saw it, with as great attention to Correctness as the Occasion would admit of. Since our departure from Nootka, I have reason to believe from my Observation of the Weather, that it will require the experience of several Voyages along this Cost, before a Survey of it can be laid before the Public, with any pretentions to Correctness.

It seems rather paradoxical to say, that a Fair Wind is as adverse to such an Undertaking, as a Contrary Wind would be; and yet the Fact is really so. A Fair Wind along the Coast, is sure to bring with it Foul Weather, at least it was uniformly so, as far as my acquaintance with it went. This is however, supposing that the Survey takes place from the South to the North, in which Case the Southerly Wind, is accompanied with rainy dirty, foggy Weather, and of Course improper for such a Survey as might be depended on.

I am much inclined to believe that the intermediate space between Nootka & Prince Williams Sound, is very thinly Inhabited; During our progress North, we were so Often near in Shore as to have tempted the Natives (if any there had been) to Visit us; and which they certainly would have done, with a view at least of Gratifying their Curiosity; if not for the purpose of Trading with us; yet at no time did we see any appearance of Inhabitants, whereby we might have been encouraged to land.

22d. August. This Day we were by Observation in Latt^{e}. 55°. 32″ N°. and in Long^{e}. 223°. 43″ East. In the early part of the Day, the Winds were as usual Variable between North and West, Latterly the Wind shifted from West to S.E. and in the Evening encreased to a fresh Gale, bringing with it however Foggy dirty Weather.

23d. August. At 3 O'clock this morning an accident happened, which for a time Occasioned me no small Uneasiness & anxiety. Since leaving Nootka, Our Long Boat had been towed astern, in the expectation that she might be Daily Wanted, during our Passage to the North; and in which case, the hoisting her in & out thus frequently, would have been attended not only with much trouble, but likewise risque of damaging her. Care had been taken to secure her, with a new Eight Inch hawser, and thus moored, it was imagined she could not possibly give us the slip,—In this supposition we were however mistaken; the Wind was at this time right Aft, and blowing very fresh indeed, the Sea was likewise uncommonly rough, and besides the Weather was so rainy and thick, as to make it difficult for us even to see the Experiment, altho very near us; under all these Disagreeable, and unpromising circumstances She parted, and I believe no One could reasonably expect to see her again. The Ship was however instantly brought too, and suffered to Drift in the same direction as that, in which we conceivd the Boat would be naturally impelled. It wanted at this time an hour or rather more, before the Day broke, and a long interval of suspence it was to me. So soon as the dawn appeared, all hands were Ordered to keep a sharp look out, and in Order to Clear the Eye sight of the Seamen, a reward of Liquor was promised to the fortunate he, who should first Discover her. It had now been Broad Day light

above an hour and an half, and she had not yet been seen; so that it was now generally concluded, that she had been upset and indeed considering the Sea that run, it was natural to beleive that this was the Case. Fortunately for us one of the Seamen was blessed with stronger Opticks than his neighbours, for the same Man who first descried the Land on Our making the Coast of America, now saw to our Great comfort, Our Long Boat, dancing on the top of the Waves, at a considerable distance indeed from us; We made Sail, & soon came up with her, and hoisting out the Jolly Boat, once more got her along side. An attempt was made to hoist her in but in Doing this, it was more luck than good management, that she escaped being Knocked to pieces; The Sea as yet being too rough, so that we were obliged once more to take her in tow until the Weather became more favorable.

The Wind and weather scarceely ever Varied the space of an hour during 26th.
these last three Days, but continued tempestuous, rainy and foggy to a grea[t] August.
Degree indeed: We had been now four Days without an Observation; so that considering Our present situation with respect to the Continent, it was by no means a pleasant One. Our Latt^{e}. by Account was 58°. 56″. N^{o}. and Long^{e}. 216°. 17″ E^{t}. The accuracy of this reckoning was little to be depended on, as there was no accounting for the influence of the Currents, which doubtless we met with as usual; We frequently sounded, and this Day for the first time, found on Our Lead, the impression of a very rocky bottom with Eighty five fathoms line. The Wind and Sea was this Evening very much abated and if the Fog had in like manner favoured us, we should in that case have had the pleasure to have seen Kay's Island, from which it was probable we were not far distant.

The Weather towards the Close of this Day, settled to a Dead Calm, which 27th.
continued for several hours. The Wind in the morning sprung up at W by S, August.
and blew fresh during the whole Day. Towards Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon, The Fog (which' till then was uncommonly thick indeed) at length cleared away, and we now saw the Land on Our Weather Quarter. Extending from N.W. to N.E. by E, distant about 12 leagues and forming a continued Chain of Mountains, clothed now (and Everlastingly I suppose) with Snow. We could not get a Meridian Observation, but by two Altitudes, our Latt^{e}. was 59°. 5″. N and Long^{e}. 215°. 54″ E^{t}.

We were now so near Prince Williams Sound, that I did not think it 28^{t}.
consistent with my Views, to Deffer any longer getting there with all Dispatch. August.
therefore rather than engage with the Land we now had in View, I ordered our Course accordingly for Snug Corner Bay. We were this Day in Lattitude 58°. 21″ N^{o}. and in Long^{e}. 214°. 41″ E. A. Current During these last four and twenty hours, set us 15 Miles to the Southward of Account.

At Day break we saw the Land bearing from N by W. to N. N.E. at half 29th.
past Eight. Cape Hinchingbroke bore N.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. Distant 9 or 10 leagues. August.

The middle part of this Day we had very thick Weather, so as at times, both to obstruct our View of Cape Hinchinbroke, and Montague Island. Towards Noon the Fog clearing away, We Discovered a rock, nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ a Mile in extent, with several Breakers off it. The situation of this rock is so Critical with repect to the Entrance into Prince Williams Sound, that its position would undoubtedly have been accurately laid down in Captain Cook's Chart, If it had been seen by him. It lays nearly about 4 Miles from Montague Island, from the N. W. end of which, it bears S E by E. and from Cape Hinchinbroke, South, Distant about 7 or 8 Miles.

Being now under the Lee of Cape Hinchinbroke, it blew at intervals with such excessive Violence off the Land, as made it necessary to Strike our Top Gallant Yards & Masts, to Clew up our Top Sails, & furl the Main Sail.

At two P. M. Cape Hinchinbroke bore N.N.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. distant 3 leagues. N E end of Montague Island, W by N. $\frac{1}{2}$ N^{o}. The rock S.S.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W Distant 1 league & half. At 4 P. M. the Weather becoming more moderate, We made sail. At 7

P. M. The small Island laying off the S W point of Snug Corner Bay bore N.N.W. Distant two miles; at 8 Struck Soundings in 26 fathoms Water, off the Northernmost point of it. We now hauled our Wind for the Bay, and after making two or three Boards, at 10 P. M. we anchored with the best Bower, in 13 fathoms water, off the entrance of Snug Corner Bay.

During this days progress, We did not see a Single Canoe. I was the less Surprised at this, Considering the inclemency of the Weather and therefore went Contentedly to Bed, hoping to be called the next Day at an Early hour.

31st. August. I might have lengthened the period of my rest from Eight hours, to Eight & Forty during all which time we did not see a Single Native. This being the Case, I therefore Ordered the Long Boat out on a Cruize to the Southward of the Sound, with a View to find if Possible the residence of the Inhabitants of it.

The Second Day after Our Arrival here, we were at length Visited by a Single Canoe, in which was an old man. He approached the Vessel with apparent Fear & Distrust; nor could any civilities on my part, induce him to come within a hundred yards of the Ship, until tempted by the irresistable bribe of a string of Beads; These he joyfully accepted, on the end of his spear, which he tremblingly presented for the purpose of receiving them. He now Paddled away from the Ship, with incredible Dispatch, and having got a considerable length from it, On hailing the shore, we soon saw two Canoes make their appearance, in each of which, were two Young men. They all returned to the Vessel, but still approached us with the same Caution as had been observed by the Old Man. One of them had on a Dirty & ragged Otter Skin, which he Offered for Sale, & for which I liberally paid him; thinking this the readiest way, to tempt others to Visit us for the like purpose.

Our Visitors having soon Quitted us, I made an excursion in the Experiments Long Boat, 10 Miles up the sound, and went in the same Direction as that taken by the Canoes which had just left us; I lan[d]ed three or four different places, but no where found a trace, whereby to suppose this part of the Sound had ever been Visited by other than four footed Animals. In each place where we landed, we found several fresh water Brooks. Indeed if we had not seen them, Our sense of Smelling would have directed us to them. The Banks of each were covered with Fish, half Devoured, & from which arose a Stench almost suffocating; many of them were apparently Killed, the moment before Our Arrival; their Bodies being still bleeding, and scarcely cold. The Tide at its lowest Ebb leaving little more water in these Brooks, than barely sufficient to cover the Fish, they thus became an Easy Prey both to Beast and Bird, and accordingly the havock which each had made was great indeed; not greater however than what was now made by that Animal called Man, who for many Days afterwards substituted them in the place of Salt Beef. They conisted chiefly of Trout and Salmon, which we found were now in the Act of Spawning. To any others, they would perhaps have been Objectionable in this State, but to us, they were by no means out of Season, on this Account; and we accordingly took as many as filled two or three Provision Casks. During Our excursion, we saw many Wild Ducks, Geese, & Partridges, of which latter we shot a Brace; and during the course of our stay in Prince Williams Sound, several of the former, all of which we found Excellent of their kind.

We had now been here four Days, during which Period, we were Visited by three or four large Conoes, containing from ten to fifteen Persons each, and by several smaller Ones. In my intercourse with these people, I now found by woeful Experience, that I was not to be gratified in the Object I had in View, in Visiting this remote part of the Globe. In the Article of Furrs, whether good or bad, they were almost Destitute compared witn Our Nootka Friends; these appeared little Versed in the Art of Traffic; and never hesitated a moment, accepting any offer that was made to them, they as readily concluded the Bargain for One Bead; as

they would have done for twenty. Colour alone constituted the value of the Offer; and none other than Sky blue, would have been received altho the number Offered had been ten times multiplied.

With Pain, I now foresaw that a Second Voyage to America, could not be again Undertaken on the same great scale of Expence as that at present incurred by the Concern'd. But I conceived, that by a Prudential retrenchment of every Superfluous Expence, by Dismissing in the first instance from the Service the Captain Cook, and also by reducing the present Establishment of the Experiment, That the Trade from China hither, might still be continued with Advantage to Others, altho by no means so, with respect to myself. From the want of Success in this our first attempt, I inferred however, this good consequence, that our failure would at least deter others from engaging in the same line of Commerce; Until such time as Our frequent Intercourse with the Natives of this Continent, had taught them to be prepared with that Article of Trade, which they now would perceive to be the Object of Our pursuit, and which this Coast, would doubtless supply in no inconsiderable quan[ti]ties.

Our Long Boat now returned after a most unsuccessful Cruize of four Days; during which period she explored for a Considerable space, that Bay, in which Captain Cook first anchored, after passing Cape Hinchinbroke, and which they found to be of Great Extent, altho supposed in Captain Cook's Narrative, to be no more than three leagues deep. They also partly explored the intermediate Bay, betwixt that, & Snug Corner Bay, which they likewise found to be very extensive.

During this excursion they frequently landed, with a View if possible to find out the haunts of the Inhabitants of this Sound; they were not however Successful in their researches, being no where able to find the trace of Man.

From the small number of the Natives whom we had now seen in Prince Williams Sound, there is no doubt, but that it is very thinly Inhabited. I think it probable however, that at a Certain Season of the Year, this is not so much the case, as what we experienced it to be at the present moment. I conceive, there are stated Periods, at which alone the Natives of this Coast Inhabit the Sea shore, and which at that time, they are compelled to do, in Order to procure their Winter stock of Fish, which when once Obtained, they return to their usual places of Abode, which I doubt not are considerably Inland.

I am the more inclined to this beleif, from my experience of what happened during my stay in Nootka. Even so early as Our first Arrival, the Inhabitants of Friendly harbour Village, were already begining to remove, and on landing we Accordingly found many of their habitations deserted. They were however soon Occupied again, by their former possessors, in Consequence of Our Arrival. On our first coming here we computed the number of Inhabitants residing in this Village, to amount to about 500 Persons. Yet long before we took Our departure, that number was reduced to about 100. So soon as each family had Disposed of their skins, and other Articles of Trade, they immediately began removing their Effects, which they secured on rafts made of the Planks, and smaller Timbers, which Composed their habitations, and these according to their Bulk were lashed to 4 or 6 Canoes, each Person had his particular Winter Stock of Fish, which were packed up in Bales & well secured with Matts.

From Our daily intercourse with the People of Nootka, we had acquired so much of their language, before we left the Sound, as to be enabled to Comprehend almost every thing they said to us, & likewise to make Ourselves understood by them.

I was particular in my enquiries why they quitted their present habitations, and where they went to. In answer to these questions, I was told, they was going far, far off; and that the Sun would sleep five times before they arrived there. That having now got plenty of fish, they were going to hunt and kill Bears, Deer and Sea Otters.

Notwithstanding this unsuccessful Expedition of the Long Boat, I again Ordered her Out to explore the Northern Branch of the Sound, hoping she would make a more fortunate Cruize than that she had already made to the Southward.

5th September An Event happened this Day, which was so unlooked for, & which in its consequences would I feared give so decidedly, the Coup de Grace, to my future Prospect of success in this line of Life, that I confess it required every exertion of my Philoso[phy] to conceal from the Eye of the Indifferent beholders, the Painful sensation with which the occurrence operated on my Mind.

In the early part of this Day, I flattered myself with the Idea, that however inconsiderable the Object might be, which was to reward my sacrifice of Ease & Comfort, & the loss of health which I had incurred, in consequence of this (to me) painful Voyage ; yet, that, reward, small as it might be, would at least for the present be altogether mine. It was not long permitted me to indulge however in this pleasing (tho' selfish) reflection.

Towards the middle of the Day, being busily employed in the disagreeable Occupation of Clearing my skins of Vermin, Word was now brought me, that a Vessel had hove in sight, and was standing in for the Bay. During Our Passage between Nootka and Prince Williams Sound, we had frequently met at Sea large drifts of entire Trees, which at a Distance had often appeared to us like a Sail ; and I was Willing On this Occasion, to indulge the same hope. In order however to satisfy my doubts, I went on deck, and was too soon convinced by Occular demonstration, that the Fact was indeed as had been represented. In a Couple of hours after this, The Sea Otter Snow from Bengal, anchored alongside of us A Boat from the Captn. Cook immediately went on Board ; not indeed to greet their Arrival, but to try, & find out from whence they came, where they had been, and where they were going. The Gentleman who Commanded this Vessel, and whose Name was Tipping, happened to be well known to Captn. Guise of the Experiment, to whom he was for that reason perhaps more communicative than otherwise he would have been, in the account he gave of his Voyage. The information obtained in consequence of this Visit was, That the Sea Otter had left Bengal so late as last March; That she had a Consort Named the Nootka, with whom she had immediately parted after leaving Bengal River, as they were each to take a Different Course. The former being Ordered (before going to America), to Survey the Western Coast of Japan, and the latter to proceed direct to Nootka Sound ; Captain Tipping said, that he had accordingly made good the Passage between Japan and the Continent, and that in his way to Prince Williams Sound he had Visited many of the Onalaska Islands.

It was much my wish to prevent if possible all Communication whatever between Our Vessels & that of my rival's ; but I found the thing impracticable and could only have been effected, by foregoing the Indispensible duty of Wooding and Watering, in which employment each Ship had different parties on Shore.

Before our Gentlemen left the Sea Otter, Captain Tipping was requested to spend the Evening on Board the Captain Cook, and which he accordingly promised to do.

The situation in which I was placed, precluded me from asking Captain Tipping any questions whatever, that referred in the most distant manner to his past, or future plan of Operations, with respect to the Object of his Voyage ; and indeed if I had waved the delicacy of this Necessary reserve, he doubtless, had too much Good Sense, to have gratified my impertinent Curiosity. Our intercourse was mutually reserved, and considering indeed Our Clashing Interests, we could not fail to View each other with a very Jealous Eye, I confess the fact was so, at least with respect to myself.

During supper, several questions were asked Captain Tipping, by Our Gentlemen, which doubtless were answered with no strict Observance to Truth ;

nor do I think the Occasion required any scrupulous attention to it on his part. He had already been informed that both Our Ships had been at Nootka; and indeed I thought proper to tell him so myself; and that I had most minutely Explored the intermediate space between that and Prince William's Sound, and further added, that One of the Vessels had been at Cook's River.

On Our first Meeting, Captain Tipping and myself, agreed, that it should not hereafter be imputed to either, if (in conversation on the subject of our respective Voyages) we indulged in a fanciful Deviation from truth. This being the case, Captain Tipping now Observed, that I had Credit in his Mind, for part only of my present information; He allowed it was probable, I had made it unnecessary for him to Visit either Nootka or the intermidd[l]e space; as it was natural to suppose that I had not left any thing behind me, of which he was in pursuit; but that no assurances from me or mine, would induce him to beleive, that I had as yet Visited Cooks river. The Conversation here ended, by Capt. Tipping's wishing us a good night, & leaving us to our repose. Next Day it so happened, that an unusual Number of the Natives paid us a Visit, and brought with them several skins. The Size and Appearance of the Captain Cook, attracted their Notice in preference either to the Experiment, or Sea Otter; for they all came along side of us, nor did I suffer One of them to Depart, until I had disencumbered them of every rag of Furr, the Size of my hand. This could not fail to be on unpleasent sight to my rival, and so powerfully did it Operate on his Mind, that in the Evening of the same Day he got under Way. I conceived that in so doing, it was only his intention to remove to a Different part of the Sound, with a View thereby, to divide the Trade with me. Night shortly coming on After he got under Sail, we soon lost sight of him. In order however to assertain his Motions, I dispatched a Boat early next Morning with Orders to find if possible his station in the Sound; and at the same time I sent an Officer to the Summit of an exceeding high Mountain, which Commanded a most extensive View of the entrance to the Sound, directing him to Observe if she was standing Out to Sea, & if so to take notice at the same time, what course she was steering. This last thought soon answered the end I proposed, for the report made me was, that the Sea Otter was seen shaping a Due Course to Cooks River.

No Object of less magnitude than that of getting to Cooks River before either of our Vessels, could have justified Captain Tipping in putting to Sea in the Apparently defective condition in which his Vessel was. His abrupt departure from hence, made me clearly of Opinion, that this was, (as indeed he had assured me it was) the first Port in which he had anchor'd since his arrival on this Coast. It is Certain that had he made the Coast to the Southward, his first care would have been to repair those wants of his Vessel, which are the natural consequence of a long Voyage and of which it stood in need. If on the other hand he had already been at Cooks River, he would not in that case have left the sound thus hastily to go to the Southward, without first refitting his Ship, knowing that we had come from thence, and Doubting, as he well might, that we had left little for him to expect from that Quarter.

From the above Considerations, I have not a Shadow of a doubt, for supposing that the Sea Otter went elsewhere than to Cooks River, such was at present the state of the Captain Cook, & Experiment, that if every possible exertion had been made to put to Sea, they could not by any means have been got ready in less than Six Days. This being the case, it became altogether unnecessary for me to think of prosecuting the Voyage further North, which had I done, there is no Question but that the same disappointment would have happened to me in Cook's River, as that which was the lot of Capt[n]. Tipping in Prince William's Sound.

In order to Counteract if possible, the bad Effects which I apprehended would be the consequence of the Sea Otter's arrival on this Coast, to the Concerned in this Expedition, I instantly saw the necessity of determining that the

Experiment should Winter in America, if the Measure could possibly be effected. With a View to this, I immediately Ordered a General Survey of our Provisions should be made. The result of which was unfavourable to this desirable Service; without incurring at the same time such a risque, as I could not consistently with either reason or humanity, justify to my own feelings, or to the exigency of the Service. I was therefore Obliged to drop all thoughts of compassing this Object.

The Voyage was drawn to that period, that I now with Pain foresaw, it would in the end disappoint the hopes formed of it in its Infancy. I was ever less sanguine than others, in the extent of my expectations of its Success. Yet I must Confess that (bounded as my hopes were) that Success even fell infinitely short of what I reasonably hoped it would be.

Had the Voyage proved fortunate with respect to the Acquisition of Furrs, (in the extent expected) I should in such case have confined the pursuits of it to that Object alone. Having however failed, it therefore became my Duty, to take such other Measures, as were most likely to Counterballance the failure in this Article; and I trust, that I shall be justified in adopting the arrangement which herein after follows, with respect to the future destination of the Captn. Cook & Experiment, for the remainder of the Expedition.

Besides the rational hope I entertained of success from the expedition, as proposed by Captain Cook, I had however in the result of failure, other Encouragements held out to me for Undertaking the Voyage, no less Advantageous, in its Object, than respectable, for the Authority with which it was ushered into the Notice of the World.

On referrence to a Work lately published entitled, *Cox's Russian Discoveries*, amongst many Voyages therein related, One in particular, attracted my Notice. The following is an extract from the Voyage in Question, and to which I refer the reader, as alone necessary to elucidate the subject in Question; the Jour[n]alist therein says. "On the 27th July we saw Commodore Beerings Island, whis is "low and rocky, especially to the S.W. On this side we Observed a small "Harbour Distinguished by two hillocks like Boats, and not far from it, we "observed a fresh Water Lake."

"To the S.E. lays another Island, called by the Russians, Mednoi Ostroff, "or Copper Island; from a great Quantity of Copper, found upon its NE Coast "the only side which is known to the Russians. It is washed up by the Sea, "and covers the Shore in such abundance, that many Ships may load with it. "Perhaps an India Trader might make a profitable Voyage, from thence to China, "where this Metal is in high Demand. The Copper is mostly in a Metallic or "Malleable State, and many Pieces seem as if they had formerly been in fusion. "The Island is not high, but has many hillocks, each of which, has the appear-"ance of having formerly been the funnel of a Volcano."

A perusal of the above is I conceive alone sufficient to shew the importance of the subject in question, and to justify the Plan I then thought fit to adopt, of exploring this Island, in order to assertain whether or not, it produced Copper in the manner above set forth.

With this View therefore, I proposed Dispatching the Captain Cook from Prince Williams Sound on this Service; many reasons operated with me in determining to Separate the two Ships at this period of the Voyage.

In the first place by this arrangement of Separating the two Ships, The Experiment would I conceived, in Sailing direct to China, probably arrive there a Month before the Captain Cook; in which case, I judged that I should in that interim, have time sufficient to ensure the means requisite, to Discharge the large Sum, which at the conclusion of the Voyage became due to each Ship On Accouut of Wages. I conceived I should further be enabled, so to arrange my Plans of Sale, as to have no future cause of regret, for any premature Bargain, which any pressing Calls for Cash, might otherwise Occasion me to make, and of which necessities, the Chinese would doubtless avail themselves, in their transactions

with me. By this Arrangement from the Produce of the Sales, I thought, I should be enabled to judge whether the Profits ariseing therefrom, would justify my Undertaking a Second Voyage, on the same Extensive scale of Expence as that already incurred, and if so, by an early Arrival in China, I should thereby have the Advantage of providing from the Indiamen, the Several Articles of Stores, & Provisions, which both Vessels would of course require.

On the other hand, If I had found it necessary to retrench on the present Establishment, by the Dismission of the Captain Cook from the Service, I should further have leizure to provide against the Casualty, of sending her Empty to India, by procuring a Cargo for her, either on Account of the Concerned, or on Freight, as at the time might appear to be the most Advantageous.

These Considerations alone weighed with me, in determining thus to seperate the Captain Cook and Experiment; and I trust the reasons I have given for this Measure, will justify the propriety of my Conduct on this Occasion.

In consequence of this new Arrangement, it became I conceived necessary, to dispatch the Captain Cook, with all convenient Expedition, as it was to be feared, that her detention on the Coast, might hereafter subject her to much bad Weather, in executing the Service on which She was Ordered to proceed.

Having now compleated her Wood & Water, and being otherwise ready to put to Sea I therefore wrote the following Letter to Captn. Laurie.

To Captain Henry Laurie
Commander of the Captain Cook.

Sir,

I have judged it for the Advantage of the Concern, that You should proceed with all possible Expedition from hence to an Island, Called by the Russians Madenoi Ostroff, or Copper Island.

This letter is accompanied by a Work, which has for Title, Coxe's Russian Discoveries. On a Reference to this Book, (Appendix N°. 1, Page 251) You will observe, from the perusal of an Extract of a Voyage performed by Captain Krenitzen & Lieutenant Levasheff, that they touched at Copper Island, which in the Map of their Voyage is laid down in about 54°.40″ N^{o}. Lattitude, & in Longitude 182°. 30″ E^{t}. This Island is said to abound in Copper Ore, with which they report, that several Ships might be loaded; by taking it immediately from the beach, on which, they conjecture it has been thrown up by the Sea.

It is my express desire, that the Truth of this Account, may be clearly assertained, before the return of the Captain Cook to China; That is to say, if the State of the Weather & a sufficiency of Stores & Provisions will permit of your effecting this desireable service. To this end therefore, you will be pleased to direct your Attention, & survey every part of the Shores of Copper Island with the Strictest Care, especially its South West Coast, which is said to be unknow[n] to the Russians. In making your Reserches for the Copper, I would advise you to examine mor[e] than merely the Surface, and would recommend it to you, to dig here and there, a Foot or two unde[r] Ground. As the Cooper is said to be found on the Shores, it is not improbable, but that Winds & Storms, may bury it from the View of the naked Eye, and that it is nevertheless very accessable. Should your reserches prove fortunate, you will in that Case use the most expeditious means of taking on Board Your Ship, as large a quantity of the Copper, as may in Your Judgemen[t] be consistent with the Safety of the Ship, and you will then with all possible dispatch, sail direct for Macao.

In the Event of Success, and in Case of my not being in China before your Arrival, you will then deliver the enclosed Letter to M^{r}. Horback (agent for the Concern) and in Junction with him, you will take such Measures as appear Necessary in order to enable you to make a Second Voyage to Copper Island, with all possible Expedition; and at the same time, you must exert every Means to procure as much Tonnage in Addition to the Captain Cook as you think may be employed to Advantage on this Service.

I have nothing further to add but trust to your discretion in deviating from these instructions, which are to be considered only as an Outline, and to be varied as Circumstances, aided by your Judgement may direct.

I remain,
Sir,
Your Obedient Friend, &
humble Servant
(Signed) Ja. Strange.

Prince Williams Sound
9th. September 1786.

Many days had now elapsed, since I had purchased a single Skin; nor had Our Ships even been visited by any of the Natives for the last four days; this therefore discouraged me from continuing any longer in Prince Williams Sound, and judged that the remaining Period of this Month would be more advantageously employed in examining some part of the Coast to the Southward, and which We had hitherto been prevented from exploring in Our Passage from Nootka.

With this Intention, I therefore, ordered the Experiment to be in readiness to put to Sea, at the same time with the Captain Cook; and accordingly being now thoroughly refitted, both Vessells got under Way, on the 14th. September.

So short was our stay, and so momentary was our Intercourse with the Inhabitants of this Sound, that little or nothing can be said of them, in addition to what is already made publick in Captain Cooks Account of them. In as far however as my Observation enabled me to form a Judgement of their Dispositions & Manners, it inclined me to consider those of them We saw, very differently from what they appeared to be in their Transactions on Board the Resolution, & discovery: from a perusal of which, it is natural to conclude them a bold enterprising Race. In their intercourse with Us, they appeared to be in every Respect the reverse of this; being timid & shy of Us to a great degree. It was no uncommon thing for me to traffick with such as visited the Ships for the first time, through the medium of a Second Person, who acted as agent; the Stranger in the mean time, keeping at a considerable Distance from the Ships This I found to be more frequently the case, when the Party had the appearance of being a man of distinction. After two or three Visits to the Ships, some of them however got so far the better of this Mistrust of Us, as to venture along Side; but never did they so entirely shake it off, as to accept, at any time, the Invitations I gave some of the better sort of them to come on Board. I found them universally less skilled in the Art of Trafficking than our Friends at Nootka, who, were as thoroughly versed, in all the little Frauds usually practiced to allure & deceive, as if they had had, the Experience of a Century's Intercourse with Us.

In the last Excursion which the long Boat made to the Northward of the Sound, Our People at a distance of thirty or Forty Miles met with two deserted Villages; which contained from ten to twelve Houses each; These they found to be not only infinitely better constructed so as to exclude the Inclemency of the Climate, but also much more neatly finished than those at Nootka.

The Inhabitants of this Sound (to judge from what We saw of them) appear to be a much more ingenious Race, than those to the Southward; excelling them greatly in Works of Art, not only in regard to execution, but also in point of Variety. In the Article of Dress, they appear to be well provided, having very comfortable Garments of Fur, & likewise a most excellent Substitute for our thickest & warmest Bath rugs. I used my Endeavours to procure a piece of this Cloth, without however succeeding; altho the Price I offered for it was equal to what would have purchased half a Dozen good otter skins; it is presumable therefore that the material wherewith it is made, is very scar[ce] & in the possession only of their principal Men. I procured a Skin of the Animal of which it is

made, which has more the Appearance of a Sheep Skin, than that of any other Animal I know. They are likewise well provided in the Article of Boots; and their Oil Skin Dresses are admirably calculated to keep them dry in rainy Weather. In short, in as far as depends on an Exertion of their own Industry They seem to be perfectly well defended against the inclemency of their Climate, which from Our Experience of it, is I doubt not, very severe. On our Arrival in the Sound, we found the Neighbouring hills, still retained in a great degree their Winter cloathing of Snow, & before We sailed, a considerable Quantity fell at different times.

It is a singular Proof of the Inactivi[ty] and want of Enterprise in the Russians, belonging to Kamschatka, that they have not yet availed themselves of this new source of Wealth, laid open to them, by the Discoveries of Captain Cook. I beleive I may venture confidently to affirm, that hitherto they have not found their Way to the Coast of America; which is the more unaccountable, when it is considered that, from the Onalaska Islands, to which they have for a great length of time traded, they could easily reach Prince William's Sound, or Cooks River, in ten or twelve Days.

Our Vessells having passed that part of the Sound, where Captain Cook anchor'd after rounding Cape Hinchingbrooke without having explored it, I judged it proper to put into the same Cove, in order to give the Inhabitants (if any lived there) an opportunity of trading with Us. Altho the distance between this & Snug Corner Cove was not great, yet considering how few of the Natives of this Sound, We had there met with, I conceived it not improbable, but that a Jealousy or distinct Interest might prevent all Intercourse between these two Branches of the Sound; and as Captain Cook had there been visited by some of the Inhabitants, I thought it right therefore to come to an Anchor for a few hours at least, and which We accordingly did, taking leave at the same time of our Consort, who now stood on her Voyage to Copper Island.

As soon as the Experiment was secured, I went on Shore in the long Boat, but, to my Mortification, found not the Vestige of a trace, whereby to suppose that, that part of the Sound had been recently visited. The Boat now stood up the Sound, to a second, & a third Cove, without however being more successful in our Reserches. This was little Encouragement for me to continu[e] here any longer, and as I apprehended the approaching Equinox, I therefore wished for a preferable Birth to our present one; or, if that was not easily to be met with, it was proper in that Case, that our Station on the Coast, should be such at least, as to afford Us Sea Room, in order to enable Us to weather out such Gales, as at that period of the year, We might reasonably expect to encounter. With this View therefore, I ordered the Experiment to get under Way, on the 16th. in the Morning; purposing to make the Land, in about 57°·00″ North Towards Noon, our Bearings & Distances were as follows—

Cape Hinchingbrooke Et. No. Et. The S. Et. point of the first Bay No. ½ Wt. The No. Wt. point of the same Bay No. Wt. by No. The groupe of small Islands in the Middle of the Bay No. by Wt. ½ No. The No. Et. point of Montague Island Wt. by No. The Southernmost point of it in View So. & by Wt. The Rock which We discovered, & which We named, the Surprise laying about Mid-Channel So ½ Et. distant nearly three Miles. We took our departure from Cape Hinchingbrooke, as it bore at noon—allowing its Lattitude to be 60°.70″ No. & Longitude 213°. 16″ East from Greenwich.

It was fortunate for the safety of the Experiment, that We left the Cove, at the time We did, for it came on to blow with such encreasing Violence before Night, that I question much, if all the Anchors of the Ship, would have been sufficient to prevent her going on Shore. The Gale lasted almost without Intermission for three Days & three Nights, in which time the Ship laboured exceedingly. During the continuance of the Gale, our Alarms were considerably excited, on sounding the Well, & finding no less than four & half feet Water in the hold. We were apprehensive that the repairs she had undergone at Borneo,

in consequence of the damage there sustained, had now failed, which (had the fact been so) of course would have obliged Us to make the Coast with all possible dispatch, in order to heave down. Full of these alarming Apprehensions, all hands were summoned to the Pumps. We soon found to our great Comfort, that the leak, if there was one, was easily to be kept under; this however was not to be done, without keeping the Pumps constantly going. The Violence of the Gale being now considerably abated, and the swell of the Sea much fallen, we therefore availed ourselves of this favourable occasion, of overhauling in some degree the Hold, in order if possible to find out the Leak.

On a strict Examination of the hold, no Appearance of a Leak was to be found there, by which We could in any way Account for the great quantity of Water therein contained. Our apprehensions were at length removed, on perceiving the seams about the head of the Ship to be very open indeed; & that they admitted a considerable quantity of Water, more especially when there was a head Sea, and which in the late Gale, had been very much the Case. During the first Night of the Gale, the Officer of the middle Watch, had neglected to order the Tarpaulings of the Forehatchway to be secured, by which means, many Tons of Water were thus Ship'd, the Knowledge of which, removed altogether the Fears We entertained for the Safety of the Vessell. So soon as the Storm abated, and that the Swell of the Sea had fallen, We caulked in the best manner We could about the head of the Ship, & reduced the Leaks so considerably as to make it unnecessary to work the Pumps, oftner than three or four times a Day.

We were now driven so far from the Land, that it would have required several Days beating to Windward, to have regained our station on the Coast. I therefore reluctantly gave over all thoughts of continuing the Voyage any longer, & ordered the Vessell's course to be shaped direct for China. I was the more confirmed in the Necessity of this Order, from the Circumstance of Our having damaged during the late Gale, nearly one third of the dry Provisions; so that it became necessary to reduce very Considerably the Ships allowance of Biscuit & Flower. Another reason which operated no less forceably with me, in coming to this determination, was, that several of the Seamen were falling down with the Scurvy to alleviate which, I had no one of the several requisites necessary; and as (from the Absence of the Surgeons) the Care of the healths of the Ships Company now devolved on me; I therefore considered that any delay which originated with me, and to which the death of any man might be imputed, would involve me in blame, which no consideration of Advantage however great could justify. No part of the duty which devolved on me, as Director of the Voyage, was so exceedingly painful & troublesom[e] as that of officiating as Surgeon. It occupied a very considerable portion of my time, & occasioned me to pass many an hour very disagreeably.

After having got a very Considerable Distance from the Continent, We were so fortunate as to meet with very pleasant & fair Gales, by which We made a rapid progress to the Southward & Westward of our Course, & met with the Trade Wind so high as in 34°. North L^e^. We now decreased our Lattitude daily until We got to about 23°. North, in which parallel We run down our Longitude. No occurrence whatever happened during this part of Our Voyage, and altho We kept a constant look out for Land, both by Day & Night, yet no Appearance of its Vicinity was observable, during the whole of our returning Tract across the Pacifick.

3d November. On the 3^d^. of November at ten in the Morning, We made the Southernmost of the Sulphur Islands, discovered by Captain Cook, being then distant from it between three & four Leagues. It resembles most exactly the Form of a Sugar Loaf, and is apparently a very barren Rock, whose Base may be about three Miles in diameter. It's conical Figure, together with the very abrupt manner in which it rises from the Sea, makes it in appearance higher than in reallity I conceive it to be. Barren as it's aspect was, it was my fixed Intentio[n] however, to have landed on it, if possible, with a View of procuring something of the Vegitable kind, for the

relief of my Scorbutick Patients, whose distressing Situations I most not sincerely sympathised. The Evening previous to Our making it, was such, as would have allowed a Boat to land without any Risk whatever; but the next Morning was the direct reverse, & was so boisterous, as to render the attempt altogether unadviseable; a Strong north East Wind having arisen, & a very considerable Sea setting Us on the Island. I was exceedingly disappointed in not being able to land, being very anxious for the means of relief which I flattered myself there was a Chance of it's affording to the Sick, whose Situations were in many Instances truly alarming. It was therefore on their Account a real concern to me to be obliged to forego my Intentions of landing; but such was the State of the Weather, that it could not have been attempted with the Safety of the Boat, I was therefore under the Painful necessity of abandoning all thoughts of it, and to hope, that the then prosperous Gale, with which We were blessed, would shortly bring Us into Port, and which Event, could alone, save the Lives of several very excellent Seamen, who were now in the last Stage of Scurvy.

We now took a fresh departure from hence, allowing it (as in Captain Cook's Voyage it is laid down) to be in Latt^e^. 24°. 48″ and in Longitude 141°. 12″ East.

The Weather was now too thick to admit of Our seeing the Center Island. Being at this time to the S°. ward of them all, and having an encreasing gale at N°. East, We kept a very strict look out for the Pumice Stone with which (in Captain Cook's Voyage) the Sea is said to be covered. Nothing of the kind however was to be seen; so that it is presumable, that, that which was observed in the above Voyage, was produced by some immediate Volcanic Eruption, which at the Period of their discovering these Islands, had just happened.

A few days after leaving Sulphur Island, We made the Southernmost point of Formosa. By our Observations brought up from the 3^d^. November (on which day we took a fresh departure from the Sulphur Islands) our Longitude agreed within three Miles of the Longitude of Formosa, as laid down by M^r^. Alexander Dalrymple. After passing Formosa and getting into the Gut, which seperates it from the Continent, We soon experienced such a rippling & chopping Sea, as made Us apprehensive for the safety of the Masts; Our Fore Top Mast was carried away, by one of the many Jirks which the Vessell sustained on the occasion. Two days after, We made the Coast of China, and at one time We found Ourselves encircled, by at least four thousand Fishing Boats. The Number of Men employed in these, could not certainly be less than Twenty thousand. I am informed that this Fishery is so productive, as to afford the means of sustinance to nearly a Million of the Inhabitants of China. One of the above Boats came along side of Us, bringing with them many fine Fish, and what was far more acceptable to Me, a few Oranges. These I immediately gave to two of the Sick, whose Death I expected each Minute. The good Effects of this Fruit were almost instantaneous. Their Speech (which was before almost extinct) returned; and their Spirits which were totally sunk, revived. They were in short saved by means of a Dozen Oranges, without which, (notwithstanding We were within Eight & forty hours sail of Macao) they must inevitably have perished.

One of the Chinese who came in this Boat, addressed Us is very indifferent Portugueze, offering his Services to me as a Pilot for one hundred and Seventy Dollars; from this Sum he came down to Thirty dollars, which I chearfully paid him; and he accordingly took Charge of the Ship, bringing Us to an Anchor in Macao Roads, on the 15th. Day of November.

Our Consort the Captain Cook joined Us in Macao Harbour in the following month, having for two or three Weeks Continuance, opposed Adverse Gales & Storms, in their Endeavours to make good their Passage to Copper Island. Such was at length the shattered State of their Rigging and Sails, added to which the extreme Sickliness of the Ships Company, and the reduced State of their Provisions, that, they were obliged, however reluctantly, to abandon this very desireable service.

Thus ended Our Expedition, which, altho it did not succeed in the Extent expected, is, nevertheless (in Justice to the Motives on which it was undertaken, and the Liberality with which it was supplied) certainly entitled to the approbation of the Public in general.

JAMES STRANGE.

ADDITIONS TO CAPTAIN COOK'S VOCABULARY OF THE NOOTKA SOUND LANGUAGE IN 1786.

Nootka.	*English.*
Quaessmult.	Green Peas.
Klatlasstoohkeeass.	Tansy.
Klehtsweebt.	A species of Dande lion.
Mamook.	Weaving or kniting.
Sootsineek.	Washing.
Sootsineek Haweelkh.	To wash for a Friend, or to make clean for the sake of a Friend.
Toomeesse.	A Cinder.
Chakhechaha.	Chisseling.
Soohtsoohwa.	To hammer; beating with a wooden hammer.
Chacah.	A Chissel.
Tooshquo.	A Green Cod.
Hawunnah.	A Soal or Flounder.
Kleheeanim or Klehyanimme.	A Net for catching Birds.
Nonook.	Singing.
Mowa or Mowa-ash.	They are going.
Tooksheetl.	To leap.
Eatsook.	To walk.
Kamutkook.	Running.
Aakussha.	Marching, or walking.
Oopkatikklimma.	A Club, or tail of Hair.
Mookmookqua.	Cutting with an Instrument resembling a Chissel.
Klamanoolkh.	To Climb up a Tree.
Seeatla.	A Sister.
Seeak.	Me, or mime, belonging to me.
Chookgwakutsaponeeak.	Enter—An invitation to go into a house.
Satewah.	A pine Top.
Tushshee.	A road or path.
Katskamen.	A red Butterfly.
Souwak Haweelkh.	Intimate Friends. literally one's Friend.
Sooquess.	Go bring, fetch.
Synooa.	Sea-ears.
Sheesha.	The Beard of a muscle.
Kakeesmult.	A kind of small ground Cane.
Matsquinnah.	Any kind of fly.
Ko-ooshinné.	The Croaking of a Crow.
Waseeksheetl.	Coughing.
Tameess.	Spitting.
Antomess.	Spittle.
Enixsheetl.	Blowing the Nose.
Chaotquaheeak.	An Instrument for killing Fish.
Soomah.	Fish.

Nootka.	*English.*
Choochat Soomah.	To kill, or catch Fish.
Ass.	Large, grand, a great many.
Paquinneeé.	A Skate.
Eatcha.	A Dog. Fish.
Kychin.	A Louse.
Eshtseeap.	Turpentine, Rosin or gum.
Kloobkoomah.	A Birds bill.
Wacheechee.	A Birds feet.
Neekeok.	A Birds Claws.
Kihleephasspatoo.	A Birds Wings.
Komitz.	A Birds Head.
Nackoo.	The Tail feathers of Bird.
Keyssmeess.	Blood.
Ake.	An Wound.
Mutssheetl.	To tye.
Okkqueetl.	Flying.
Hotyah.	A sword or sabre.
Quahameess.	Red Ochre or paint.
Quaquatlche-che–chee.	Large Chests, ornamented with Sea Otters Teeth.
Hyseea.	Mine, it is mine.
Cemeex.	Cakes of Bears grease.
Klipshimmahyatz.	Sweat.
Kamuthaxee.	Certain figures painted with red Ochre.
Moquinnak.	Sprats.
Haook.	Fit for eating, also an invitation to eat.
Issenooa.	Cranberries.
Augeeé, or Awah.	The Name of a poisonous root with which they rub points of their arrows.
Ohweek.	A Quail.
Māāk.	Poison.
Pohé.	A Holly-but.
Amoet.	The back bone of a Fish.
Matlemah.	Soot.
Tanass.	A Boy.
Sooguolchee.	Bring, run and Bring.
Sooguolchee Quotluk, Sooguolchee. Sekemaille.	Run and Bring the Sea Otters Skin, run and Bring the Iron.
Aye-opatoo.	The bulb or head of the large Tangle.
Qumma.	The Stern, or Stern post of a Canoe.
Chapats.	A ship, or a Canoe.
Seepooss.	The keel of a Canoe.
Klawhitseem.	The carvings on a Canoe.
Sapum.	The cross sticks of a Canoe.
Anuklimma.	The Bottom of a Canoe.
Coopskanimme.	The Bow of a Canoe.
Ahapukht.	A species of a Sea weed.
Konee-emmitz.	Chick weed.
Klattasstoopkyeass.	The Earth nut.
Ayakhtle.	Trembling with Fear.
Aeealkha.	An Eagles feather.
Awa tinné.	An Eagle.
Achimma.	Lines or figures painted on the Face.
Cheecheetl.	Tatooing.

Nootka.	*English.*
Tahok.	Signifies Fear, or a person very much affraid.
Tahok Maquilla kahsheetl.	Maquilla is afraid of Death, or of being kill[ed].
Se-essook.	A small fishing line.
Chikkimme.	A fishing hook, dressed something like our fly hoo[k].
Tāātukklemma.	A Bladder used in fishing.
Soomah.	A name for fish in general.
Keeteeleek.	An upper Garment.
Chepulkhmeess.	Fish scales.
Kloots amma, Tootsma, or Hootsma.	A Woman.
Haqualeess.	A Girl.
Hy chinna.	A kind of cockle, or clam.
Kleethak.	The breast and belly of a man.
Hahy tah.	The Fern root.
Touqua.	A Well.
Aook.	The lake.
Euhguat or Euhguot.	A Village.
Eneetssheetl Euhguat.	Return, come bake to the Village; an invitation.
Makhtimma.	Bracelets made of plaited hair.
Kleeshklinnak.	Boots.
Cheeckeetl.	To pull, or draw.
Klehaksalip.	Burried in the Ground, or covered with Earth.
Klyeoksheetl.	To knock into the Ground as a stake &c^a^.
Suhsheetl.	To stick any thing into the ground also to stake.
Tsootsloosa.	Digging.
Quahtaap.	Breaking a Stick.
Paatleek.	A Flambeaux.
Seeseemitz.	Earth, the Ground.
Kleenteemeess.	Ashes.
Tahtseenoolkh.	A small folding knife.
Klanooquxim.	The handle of a knife.
Taquinneek. or Soo.	Grasping, or the hand folded.
Sukhssheetl Weena.	to kill or shoot the Strangers.
Aptssheetl.	Thieft, Steeling.
Chooe.	Play, do play.
Hyea.	Go out of the Way, or to that Side.
Pohtkleetl Tootsma.	The woman are running away from fear.
Kooweelkh.	Theiving or hiding a thing after it is stolen.
Aeenaneeck.	Let me See it; examine it.
Chooguatlik.	This way.
Ko-osheetkamubt.	Jessamine.
Sheetlok hasoooa.	They are going away to a great distance.
Klooshinnakak.	A shot from a gun, or word they used to express their Fears of a gun.
Sihseehwa.	Scratching.
Koeesha.	Smoke.
Keetsklya.	Beating or malletting with a Stone.

Nootka.	*English.*
Oophyak	Flame.
Kleetleka.	Sparks of Fire.
Wehmupt.	A Wreath of a Pine branch.
Cheechis kinneck.	Children; young Boys.
Sooheeea'k.	The bone point of a Spear.
Eilkhhandimme.	The feathers of an Arrow.
Tseeop.	A Bow String.
Teecheetna.	Sharpening any instrument.
Klwahmeess Nāās.	The Soveireign of the Sky, God Almighty.
Queheuak.	A Stone for polishing metals.
Teekatsuk or Teeshcheetl moxie.	Throwing a Stone.
Kaweebt.	The Bramble berry, or bush.
Keilhkintapah.	The strawberry Bush.
Wetsnah.	A Caterpillar.
Kakeesm.	A species of Grass.
Mowitch or Kobatseek.	A Deer.
Kleethak.	A Bear.
Chemees.	A Bears Skin.
Keeseew.	A long string of plaited glass wrapped round the head like a Turband.
Kly happa.	Red Bream.
Oapmahsheetl.	Pouring water, as, out of one vessel into another.
Aoupghk-ka.	Whistling.
Noahksheetl.	Swallowing.
Mamattee.	A Crow.
Mahinneh.	A Pole.
Naook.	Shall I come or I will come.
Moeapummé.	The name of an inclosure where they perform some religious Ceremonies.
Kowas.	A little deformed figure of a Human be[ing] in the Moeappammé, which we understood they worshiped.
Eithhmupt.	Nettles.
Kawatkamupt.	Wild Spinnage.
Komāāk or kilsoop.	Herb John.
Po-opt.	A Kind of rock moss.
Pootspotsumpt.	Mint.
Silsqué.	A Birds excrement.
Akamupt.	Goose grass.
Koockucks.	A particular kind of fish hook.
Puttaymubt.	A Rose bush.
Kleightsweebt.	A Rose.
Klooweekmubt.	The Plant with very bright red Berries.
Quoteeak or guotleeat.	Heavy, it is very heavy.
Tummakubt.	The prickles of the Rose bush.
Mowā-āssh.	Come away.
Poohsheetl.	Blowing with the Mouth.
Islehsheetl.	Breaking Wond.
Ekho.	This, These, or that.
Hasōōoa.	A great Way off without defining any determinate distance.
Sitseehahmubt.	The Pear Tree.
Kakahmubt or katskauuksmubt.	The Elm.
Shutlmubt.	The Fern.

Nootka.	*English.*
Akaetso.	Red Clover.
Klatlamubt.	A species of Willow.
Sohasht.	Salmon.
Pillukh or Pinnukh.	A Stone hammer, or Pestle.
Akhak.	What have you got? or what do you want? for what you have.
Sootuhta.	A Gimblet.
Eutsuss eetssok.	Go away, go out; as, out of the house: this is spoke in Displeasure.
Eyateeatah.	Dancing.
Weekeatish.	Nothing, I have nothing more.
Okox.	A Conical Cap, with various figured ornaments.
Milse or Milsooa.	A fishing Spear with two Prongs.
Sequnné.	The two Prongs.
Akeeék.	The bone barbs.
Sooksooeé.	A Plane, or the frame of one.
Mattilhsimma, or Mattilkhsheetl.	To tye, binding.
Tamoksheetl.	A knot.
Klookass.	A loop.
Kleesilkh.	Clean.
Aeemahai.	The Flower, none so Pretty.
Moweh.	Look at it.
Kowāss or Koāss.	The Name of one of their Divinities, this is also either y^e. name of the nation, or for a Number of People collected.
Enekitsum.	The God of Snow whom they worship, and pay great Veneration too.
Hanook Enekitsum.	This may either signify, take care of Enekeelsem er Enekeelsem will take Care of you.
Enekitsum haweelkah.	An expression frequently used, and probably means that Enekeetsem protects their Friends.
Eiss.	Flax, or a substance resembling it.
Outsookhsils.	Tears, Weeping.
Tomilkh.	Winking.
Eenapuhseem.	A large Whale Spear.
Sehuk-kusht.	Smoaked Sardinies.
Koneeémitz.	A species of sea weed.
Kaoomen or kaoomené.	A Pigeon.
Ohytzo or Chahwoitz.	A little square vessel for holding water.
Hamootemilkh.	A large horn Spoon.
Akha or ekho Takna.	His, this, that or my Child (Son).
Hestoquattohkgua.	The name of Chiefs Wife.
Huneekeea or hulleekea.	A Trough.
Apkhlesht.	Dried Fish of any kind.
Maquilla.	The name of a young Chief.
Nyahpatto.	A Craddle.
Klitsinnaka.	Maquillas Brother's Name.
Mihtook.	One blind with age, a very old person.
Makytsnamma.	A Bow String.
Moksee or mooksee.	A stone hammer, also stones of any kind.
Atshussee.	A mallet.

Nootka.	*English.*
Amet.	A shell used for a spoon.
Quespees.	The Woods.
Apseoop.	An armour for the head, made of hair & leather.
Chee-Chee-Chee-Cheequaquatl.	Teeth, or bones with which they ornament their Chests &c.
Quotsitta.	A Chest.
Enekeets.	An Enemy.
Takna Seekya.	A feemale Child, or Daughter.
Euwatl haweelk kloohsk.	A friends medicine, or medicine from a Friend is good.
Tseehatlas.	A wooden Box for holding Arrows.
Humumma.	A large Snail shell.
Humumunnaksheetl.	Drinking.
Cheemak.	Carving on wood.
Eksheetl ehque.	Polishing with a Sharks skin.
Honeekeea kawutsass.	Eating Fish out of a Trough.
Klamaht.	Wooden Tongs.
Klemesheetl makyo klamaht.	Warming water with red hot stones which they lift by the wooden tongs.
Satsaweelkh.	A carved wooden Spear.
Echamoot.	A Bladder, or skin, in which they preserved the Oil.
Cheetapuximma.	A mat on which they sit and lounge.
Esookotté.	A Pearl shell.
Oopeak.	Trap baskets for catching fish.
Haymma.	A small wood dish, which they use on various occasions.
Soots kyak.	A stone Chissle.
Klaklahtimmé.	The Foot
Chakitseeté.	The knee.
Aptsootachee.	The thick of the thigh.
Seehwea.	The Scab.
Kloopullé or klupa.	The Suns Beams.
Sutsak steelhk.	The setting of the Sun.
Opkustah.	The rising of the Sun.
Oopatto.	Day.
Athya or Atssheetl.	Night or Darkness.
Waeish.	Sleeping or Snoreing.
Klemiks heetl.	Awake.
Quelkhquatla.	One half of the Mun.
Milkhlemeootl.	The full Moon.
Tatooss.	The Stars.
Quoeeatseek.	A Wolf.
Eenema.	A Womans Breasts.
Cheetlécheea.	Cutting with a knife.
Tseetseeastikooma.	The Plaits of a Womans hair.
Seeahy.	It is mine.
Keeseeak.	A Quill.
Aeeatsh.	The large feathers of a Pigeon.
Meeteemelkh.	The war Dress.
Kleesigkhoo.	The Figures on this Dress.
Wakeeeu, or Waksheetl.	Making Urine.
Noocheu or Nooapnoolkh.	The Sea.
Seekootlash Tseehate.	Bring the Arrows.
Hoquoluk.	A Chest.

Nootka.	*English.*
Quasighāāh.	The leather dress, ornamented with quills & hoofs.
Tseehatlé.	A Musket, or an Arrow.
Eenalksam.	A Spar.
Qulkkook.	Planks.
Hleesheenaee.	A Mantle made of a stuff resembling flannel.
Mukeea.	A fire stone, used in heating water.
Kutsh-hak.	Leather.
Kookhkooha.	Shaving.
Kakhass.	A Spit
Keukshook.	A small spar.
Seeapoot.	A Mat, or lap.
Nahai.	A present, also soliciting something out of Friendship.
Hetso.	A wooden hammer.
Teenah.	A stone for sharpening metals.
Apseoopor Quaotimme.	The armour for the Head.
Sooheeēak.	A Dagger, or large knife.
Tohtsenoolkh.	A folding knife.
Klookhsh, or Klookh.	Good, or signifying any degree of excellence.
Chemihé	A fish hook.
Tushkummoot.	A Bladder.
Peatsoop.	The Inner bark of the Pine.
Quoinne.	The Wing of the gull.
Kesitta.	A wooden Vessel.
Klapāāt.	A little matted Basket.
Okokomilkh.	A little conicial wooden Vessel.
Nyakpatto.	A large Spear used both in war and in fish[ing].
Echtak.	A large Spear used only in fishing.
Ezeema.	A fishing Net.
Klummah.	The Posts of a House, also the name for the large Images.
Sakkameēss.	The outter Pine bark.
Eneetsekass.	Shooting or haunting.
Kitcheatleesh kaoomene, or Kaoomenè kahs heetl.	The Pegion is killed.
Klootskooee.	Muscle shells.
Kloochāāst.	Dried Muscles.
Cheheemah.	A small String, or thread of Bark.
Kloothhahtimme.	A loom, or the cross Sticks on which they make their Cloth.
Makya.	A Box or Chest.
Klaklacheehémé.	The Supporters of the loom.
Malkhs.	A Deers horn.
Klehalkh.	A long narrow matt.
Koocheetl.	Cutting with a muscle shell.
Sunnapalth.	A fishing line made of sea weed.
Teeakhtint.	Easing ones self.
Claotra.	The other.
Ametl.	To morrow.
Atcheetl.	The Wind.
Akak.	Shew me, let me see what you have got.
Kleesookh,	Clean, new.

Nootka.	*English.*
Alchuts.	Ducks feet.
Teekoomilkh, or Ooklash.	The Barb of a Whale Harpoon.
Klooksquaputth.	The name of the line belonging to this harpoon.
Enowass annee.	Go away.
Kameehleuk.	A Snare for catching Birds.
Ta attee.	A kind of hooks with a fly.
Mattmah.	A fishing line.
Kloomaeetz.	Sipping.
Mamaseem.	Leather Bracelets.
Eeneetl, or Eeeneetla.	A Dog or a Goat.
Kleeseemilkh.	A name which they sometimes applyed to our goats.
Huneekateeham.	A Foxes head Carved in wood.
Meetamass.	Leather Ear-rings.
Kocha.	Let go.
Wasé.	This Word has various significations, as, that, these, this way, and where is such a one.

NUMERALS.

Sauwāāk.	One.
Ahtkla, or Akkla.	Two.
Kutsa, or Katsāā.	Three.
Moo, Mo, or Moatla.	Four.
Soocha, or Socha.	Five.
Noopo, or Noopokh.	Six.
Alkhpoo, or Atlpo.	Seven.
Atlaqualkh.	Eight.
Souwaqwalkh.	Nine.
Haēēeo.	Ten.
Saoometeepahaeēēo.	Eleven.
Ahlklemehapahaeēēo.	Twelve.
Kutsamelepahaēēēo.	Thirteen.
Moomahtehapahaēēēo.	Fourteen.
Soochamehtepahaēēēo.	Fifeteen.
Noopomehtehapahaēēo.	Sixteen.
Athpomehtehapahaēēēo.	Seventeen.
Atlaqualkhmehtepahaēēēo.	Eighteen.
Sowaqualkhmetepahaēēēo.	Nineteen.
Sakaits haēēēo.	Twenty.
Haeēēmehlepatsa keets haeēēo.	Thirty.
Haēēēo Akkleook.	Fourty.
Haeeeo metta putta akkleook or Kutseatlish haēēēo.	Fifety.
Haee mehlaputkutseak haeeeo.	Sixty.
Mooeeak haēēēo.	Seventy.
Soocheak haeēēo.	Eighty
Haeēē metla put soockeak haeēēo.	Ninety.
Noopock.	One hundred.
Haeeemehtla put noopok haeēēo.	One hundred and Ten.
Atlpok haēēēo.	One hundred and Twenty.
Haeeemehtla put soocheak haēēēo.	One hundred and Thirty.
Atlaqualkhuck-haeēēo.	One hundred and Forty.
Haēēemehtla put atlaqualk huk haēēēo.	One hundred and Fifety.
Sowaqualkhuk haēēēo.	One hundred and Sixty.

Nootka.	*English.*
Haēēēookh.	One hundred and Seventy.
Sukkytzuk haēēēo.	One hundred and Eighty.
Haēēēmehalputs sukkytz haēēēo.	One hundred and Ninety.
Atleook haēēēo.	Two Hundred.

N.B.—As much of their reckoning as consists of tens, they frequently enumerate by signs, in which case haēēēo, is entirely omitted. From twenty to thirty, and from that to Fourty, and so on, the numbers that express the first nine, are used without any variation. For, having computed nine, it is Customary with them to clap or clasp their Hands together, which always signifies ten. Thus by two claps we are to understand twenty, three claps thirty &c.

PRINCE WILLIAM'S SOUND LANGUAGE.

Prince William's Sound.	*English.*
Eclaleee.	An Expression of Friendship, similar to the haweelkh of Nootka; it sometimes too Comprehends haweelkh nahaie, which is begging a present of you on account of Friendship.
Keenahlook.	A dress or jacket made of the entrails of som[e] animal.
Toxsheet.	A fishing Spear.
Meek, or Week.	No.
Tungé.	A Bow.
Wenaka, or Pakuan.	A Paddle.
Ameeleek.	A Canoe.
Noonookoon.	A Seals skin.
Shuggnaluk.	A fine twisted fishing line.
Hakee, or hagee.	A Basket.
Aeeweenuk.	A Hat, or one of their conical Caps.
Noogaweek.	The Wooden Cap, made in the form of a Seals head.
Adkooga.	A dress made of the Skins of Birds.
Cheequea.	Ornamants for the nose.
Oongneet.	The Beard.
Gneek.	The nose.
Chooduk.	The Ear.
Aloogana.	The Bramble Berry.
Utcha.	The Blue Berry.
Aksookok.	Oil, or Oil in a Bladder.
Eigok.	A Dog.
Kok.	An Arrow.
Nooeet.	The hair of the head.
Cheepa.	A Skin like a Sheeps.
Natoon ishuk.	An Otter, or its Skin.
Eetaga.	An Otters Paw.
Pameela.	An Otters Tail.
Nushkoo.	An Otters head.
Peiktok.	The bone barb of an arrow.
Oonge.	The Otters Whiskers.
Noutee.	The Teeth of any Animal.
Pamoolee.	An Otters Claws.
Chooloo.	An Otters fur.
Nungeena.	The Thumb.
Teekuk.	The fore Finger.
Koogakleeé.	The middle finger.

Prince William's Sound.	*English.*
Peenaeuk.	The ring finger.
Ekursqua	The little finger.
Chootee.	The Ears.
Sheetooa.	The Nails.
Eenga.	The Eye.
Ooloo.	The tongue.
Natga.	The feet.
Koomooa.	The leg.
Agulchee.	A white Bears Skin.
Pedok.	No, no more, or I have nothing more.
Nahloomuk.	The stool which they sit upon in their Cano[e].
Kapaka.	A Bladder, or a skin blown out like on[e].
Cheemoouk.	More, give me more.
Loocheen.	Their buskins.
Kai.	What is that.
Mudjuk, or Hoonee.	It rains.
Esht-est-esh.	Ho! you! do you hear? calling to one.
Kuttak, or Ootooak.	Red ochre or paint.
Tahoo.	Take it.
Eamak, or Tooneeu.	Blew paint.
Neegoowahtok.	A Pump, or a hollow tube of wood which they use as one.
Eikowanuk.	Pumping, or sucking the water out of their Canoes with the above tub[e].
Choolook.	A feather.
Sheetreega.	A proper name of a man.
Ateeak.	The name for their Coat of mail.
Nooquak.	An instrument for casting Darts.
Laklak.	A Martins Skin.
Heequeak-kee.	Cutting with a knife.
Cheekoo.	A knife.
Ekooanuk.	Wood of any kind.
Apsheok.	Smoke.
Koonuk.	Fire or a spark of fire.
Pee-euhta.	The propper name of a dog.
Aganuk.	A woman.
Ohwhinne.	To morrow.
Yamak.	A small fishing Spear.
Kóh.	Take it back again, refusing an article in bartering as not sufficient.
Neentook.	A cover for preserving the barb of an arrow.
Oongmea.	The barb of an arrow.
Waloo.	The point of a Spear.
Agalchou.	What is that?
Koonahamego.	A louse.
Choōok.	A Hatchet.
Cheelenuk.	A very fine plaited fishing line.
Tooptooquea.	To eat, fit for eating.
Neppeoon.	A root like the Fern, which they eat.
Chienoohtak.	A Quiver.
Eualoo.	A thick square line made of guts.
Keeloo.	The intestines of which they make the stuff, resembling our gold beaters leaf.

Prince William's Sound.	*English.*
Meengoon.	A Needle.
Tuphak.	A fishing line made of guts.
Tummeeneuk.	A Goose.
Nushkootooleeak.	A Wild duck.
Kalshkanuk.	A Magpie.
Tey tweeak.	A Kings fisher.
To goonuk.	Dead.
Chlebit.	A present.
Hamilkhguok.	A muscle shell.
Peetoong.	Dried Salmon.
Cheemeh.	A small blew head.
Sungae.	A small Image.
Keelaquok.	A Rattle of dried basnacle shells.
Kantahphuk.	An oblong dish, made like our Chip boxes.
Noweungwashuk.	A Blew gull.
Choohwhak.	It's Bill.
Eetega.	It's feet.
Cheetooa.	It's Claws.
Shakhé.	It's wings.
Taeeduk.	Come here, an Invitation.
Taeeduk ééelalee.	Come here, for they are our friends.
Euwella.	The sinews out of which they make Lin [ ].
Quehak.	An Ear-ring of pearl shell.
Kullingeuk.	A bag made of gold beaters leaf.
Keena.	A Wound.
Aeeetuk.	Mitts made of the Bears skin.
Kooeek.	Coughing.
Tuneehluk.	A Bear.
Ebugeeak.	The holes in the under lip.
Atok, or Atlok.	One more, give me one more.
Eengé.	Let me see it, or let me look at it.
Koobeeteak.	Whistling.
Ooná.	Buy it, or give me that and I will give you this.
Chitó.	More, give me more.
Makook.	They some times used this word in the same sense as it is at Nootka.

A true Copy from the Original.

JA^s^. STRANGE.

CORRESPONDENCE CONNECTED WITH MR. JAMES STRANGE'S JOURNAL AND NARRATIVE OF THE COMMERCIAL EXPEDITION FROM BOMBAY TO THE NORTH-WEST COAST OF AMERICA.

1

[*Public Consultation, dated February 11, 1786,* [*Vol. 137, pp. 150–156.*].

* * * * *

Read the following Letter from Mr. James Strange.

Hoñble Sir and Sirs

Letter from Mr. Strange informing of his intention of proceeding on a voyage to the North Western Coast of America hopes for the permission of Government.

I arrived here some Weeks ago with my family, having previously to my departure from England, obtained Permission of the Court of Directors to return to the Coast with my standing in the Service.

The Liberality with which my absence has hitherto been sustained by my Hoñble Employers, is such, that it is not without diffidence and reserve, that I now solicit you to suffer it yet a little longer, nor indeed could I expect the favour to be granted me, did I not ask it on grounds whereon the Company in particular may hereafter be benefited by my absence and Experience.

The Perusal of the published Account of the last Voyage of the late Captain Cook first suggested to me an Idea of the advantages which might be derived to Individuals, and more particularly to the Company, by forming an Establishment in the Countries newly discovered in the North Western Coast of America, with a View to benefitting by the valuable Furrs, which it seems may be procured there —a branch of Commerce hitherto unenjoyed by the world, or at least, only every partially entered into by a few Traders in the limited discoveries made by the Russians, previous to the exploring that Coast by our late Celebrated Navigator.

That the Company by means of the Exertions of this Government, might make the first Experiment, incurring at the same time less Expence and less risk than any other discription of adventurers, in the same line, is a fact, very easily to be made appear.

Two Vessels the most proper in the World for this Expedition might without prejudice to the Service be spared from the Marine Establishmt. of this place, which might be ordered to make the Experiment at an Expence to the Company, very little greater than that at which they now lay at Anchor in Bombay harbour.

On this Idea a well digested Plan was lately presented to the Government of this Place, wherein it was clearly shewn that such an undertaking might be carried into Effect by the Company here, with greater probability of Success, than it could be from any other part of India. Although the plan was approved in all its parts, yet however it was referred to the Government of Bengal for their Ultimate decision.

Since my arrival here I have been fortunate enough to meet with a friend, who added to the means of adopting so extensive a scheme, has at the same time a mind of that liberal turn, that it always inclines him to look at the favourable Side of whatever may eventually be for the publick good; and in this point of View has Mr. David Scott embarked with me in the Business in question, I order to ensure Success to the scheme, no Expence whatever will be spared. We have already procured two Vessels the Completest ever built here. They are to be manned with Europeans and are officer'd with Gentlemen of the first rate of abilities in the Marine Profession.

The Management of this first attempt to establish and entercource of Commerce with the North Western part of America, is solely Committed to my care, should the voyage take place in acquitting myself of this trust reposed in me, I shall at the same time think it my duty to Collect, and Communicate every information to your Government, which may have any reference as to the

8

propriety or possibility or forming a Settlement, or Settlements on that Coast. with a View to establishing a Furr Trade between America and China.

I have already addressed this Government to that purpose; assuring them, that whatever Instructions they may be pleased to give me, shall be faithfully attended to on my part; and I accordingly expect their Commands in Consequence.

Upon the publick ground and therefore of future advantages to the Company I trust I shall be so far favoured by your Hon'ble Board, as to have my Duty on the Coast, for the present dispensed with, in which hope, I subscribe myself.

Hon'ble Sir and Sirs,
Your most faithfully devoted
and very humble servant,
JA. STRANGE.

Bombay,
*20th Nov*r. 1785.

Resolution in Consequence.

The abovementioned Experiment appearing to have had the sanction of the Bombay Government and as many advantages both to the Company and Individuals may be derived from the establishment of such a branch of commerce with the North Western Coast of America, it is Agreed to forward Copy of the above Letter from Mr. Strange a number in the Packet by the first dispatch to England and to recommend the undertaking to the favour and encouragement of the Hoñble the Court of Directors.

* * * * *

2

General Letter from Fort St. George to the Company, dated March 18, 1786.

[*Public Despatches to England, Vol. 30, pp. 415–416.*]

* * * * *

11. Mr. James Strange whom you had lately permitted to return to your Service here has addressed us a Letter from Bombay representing the Advantages to be desired both to the Company and Individuals by establishing a commercial Intercourse with the Countries discovered by the Captain Cook on the North Western Coast of America and that having engaged in the business with Mr. David Scott two complete Vessels had been prepared by them for this first first attempt which were to be committed to his charge. We forward to you by this Packet a Copy of Mr. Strange's Letter and request you will be placed to dispense with his attendance at this Presidency and likewise to afford your favor and encouragement to the undertaking. Mr. Strange we understand proceeded on the intended voyage some time in December last, of which you will without doubt have been informed by the Government at Bombay and also of the Plan in general with the advantages to be expected from the Establishment of such a branch of commerce particularly in the valuable Article of Furs for the China Market.

* * * * *

3

General Letter from the Company to Fort St. George, dated July 31, 1787.

[*Despatches from England, Commercial Department, Vol. 1, p. 72.*]

* * * * *

74. For the reasons stated in the 11th. Para: of your Letter of the 18th. March 1786, we consent to the leave of absence, requested by Mr. James Strange, to enable him to pursue the object, pointed out in his Letter from Bombay of the 20th. November 1785. We trust Mr. Strange has not been unmindful of the

promise contained in his said Letter, of collecting & communicating to you every information which may have any reference as to the propriety or possibility of forming a Settlement or Settlements, in the North West Coast of America, with a view to establishing a Trade in Furs between thence and China, the particulars of which, if you shall have received any, we desire may be transmitted to us.

* * * * *

4

Public Consultation, dated January 15,1788. [*Vol. 147, pp. 143—150.*]

* * * * *

Read the following Letter from Mr. James Strange, accompanied by a Journal and Narrative of a voyage from Bombay to the North West Coast of America, and a Chart of the Tract of the Expedition.

To the Honorable Major General Sir Archd. Campbell, K.B., Governor in Council.

Fort St. George.

Hoñble Sir,

Letter from Mr. Strange with Journal and Chart of an Expedition to the North West Coast of America, Trusts to the Board for the reward of his labours.

Having compleated the Journal, and narrative of the Commercial Expedition from Bombay to the North West Coast of America, which I had the honour of mentioning to you at Madras, I now take the liberty of presenting it to you in Council, together with a Chart of the Tract of the Experiment.

Although from unforeseen Causes the object of this undertaking most unfortunately failed, in as far as related to the advantages of the Individuals concerned, yet as the Views of those Gentlemen who planned the Enterprize, and who, with a Liberality and public Spirit, Set it on foot with every precaution to ensure Success, as far as depended upon human Endeavours, were directed to the most laudable and benevolent purposes; it cannot be denied that they have honorably earned the approbation and thanks of the Honorable the Court of Directors, and which indeed were expressed by them to Mr. David Scott (the worthy Patron of this Voyage) immediately on his arrival in England.

As the sole Management of the Expedition was committed to my Charge by Mr. Scott, and as I acted in that trust from the Commencement, to the end of the Voyage, with every Exertion of Body and mind that I was Capable of, I flatter myself I Shall not appear too presumptuous, if I lay claim to Some Small Share of Merit upon this Occasion, and if I flatter myself with the approbation of my Superiors for having embarked my all, in an undertaking so evidently calculated to extend the Commercial advantages of the Hoñble Company.

It is unnecessary for me at this time to expatiate on the importance of this lucrative branch of Commerce to the Company, or to explain to your Honor in Council the peculiar advantages which our nation enjoy in China, for enabling them to prosecute the Fur Trade under Circumstances of profit, beyond any other description of Merchants in the world. These Facts are er'e this perfectly well understood in England, and the unanimous testimony of approbation from the Court of Directors, not only to Mr. David Scott, but also to their Government at Bombay, for affording the Company's assistance to the Expedition, is the Strongest proofs of their Sentiments upon this Subject; Your Honor in Council has probably been already informed that the Bombay Government permitted two Gentlemen from their marine, a Military Commissioned Officer, and a party of picked Soldiers to accompany me upon this Expedition, all of whom Continued to receive their pay and other allowances from the Company, during the Voyage, notwithstanding they were paid by the Concerned in a very liberal manner. It would be equally unnecessary for me to entrude upon the time of Governmenl, a

detailed recital of the Various Causes which cooperated to frustrate the flattering hopes of Success, We had formed in our leaving India; it is Sufficient to Say that as they arose from Circumstances which could neither be foreseen or prevented, the failure of our Voyage will not I trust be imputed as blame to those, who have had the misfortune to Suffer by the disappointment. Future Adventurers may profit by the accompanying narrative, facts are faithfully related and however little merit is due to the Work in other Respects, I have the Satisfaction to know, that whoever may hereafter explore this Tract, will never have cause to impeach it's Veracity.

If it Shall appear to your Honor in Council, that I have deserved well of the public and my Employers in this undertaking, and that my Labours have not been uselessly employed in pursuit of an Object of National importance; I flatter myself the Liberality of Government, and their readiness to encourage a very laudable Attempt to Serve the Public, will induce your Honble Board to think favourably of my Claim to Some Consideration for the term I have lost upon this unfortunate Voyage.

I am well convinced it will not weaken the force of this Application, when I inform your Honor in Council that nothing could have Compelled me to make the request but the Embarrassements I have unavoidably incurred, from the total Loss of my whole property in the prosecution of this Scheme, in which I embarked with prospects equally flattering to my Credit, as to my Fortune.

It is not for me to appreciate the Value of my Services to Government; this I chearfully submit to their Pleasure. I will only beg leave to Submit to your honor in Council, that it has not been unusual to make Allowances in Pay and Batta to Civilians, employed in extraneous Services, where no fixed Salary has been previously annexed; and to add, that I undertook the Direction of this Voyage to the North West Coast of America, the beginning of August 1785 and returned to Madras in the Month of May last.

I remain with perfect respect
Honble Sir,
Your most faithfull & Obedient
humble Servant
JAMES STRANGE.

Tanjore
4th. January 1788.

Observations and Resolutions thereon.

Altho the late Expeditions from India to the North West Coast of America appear to the Board to have been undertaken and prosecuted under prospects of private Advantage, yet they consider every attempt which may have a tendency to encrease the Commercial Interests of the Nation, or the Company, as deserving of Encouragement; and it is therefore Resolved, that a Copy of the above Letter and of the Journal and Chart accompanying it be, forwarded to the Court of Directors by the Ship now under Dispatch, and recommended to their favorable attention.

Journal and Chart to be kept apart in the Office.

Resolved that the abovementioned Journal and Chart of M^r. Strange's Expedition from Bombay to the North West Coast of America be kept in the Office apart from the Records.

* * * * *

5

General Letter from Fort S^t. George to the Company, dated March 1, 1788.

[*Public Despatches to England, Vol. 31, pp. 156–157.*]

* * * * *

Consults. 15th Janry.

23. Previous to the receipt of your Commands under date 31st. July, M^r. James Strange had addressed us on the Subject of his Voyage from Bombay to the North West Coast of America, Stating the importance of this branch of Commerce to the British Nation in particular and submitting to us his claim to a

consideration for the time he had lost during the undertaking which proved so hurtful to his private fortune.

24. In reply we informed him[1], altho' the late expeditions from India to that Court appear to have been undertaken and prosecuted under prospects of private advantage, yet we considered every attempt which might have a tendency to increase the commercial Interest of the nation or of the Company as deserving of encouragement. We now forward Copy of his address with the Journal and Narrative, also Chart of the Experiment's Tract to your Honble Court and beg leave to recommend the labours of Mr. Strange during the pursuit in question as well as the disappointments experienced by him to your favourable attention.

25. Mr. Strange has since communicated to us his ideas on the Subject of forming a Settlement on the North West Coast of America with his Observations as to the advantages to be derived therefrom and Other commercial & political Objects that might in consequence be pursued—pointing out a part of Nootka, or King Georges Sound discovered by Captain Cooke as an eligible situation for an Establishment. Copy of this address or likewise transmitted with a Paper containing an additional Number of Words of the Nootka Sound language to these made public in Captain Cooks Voyage, and words of the Prince William's Sound language acquired by Mr. Strange during his Stay on that Coast.

* * * * *

6

General Letter from the Company to Fort St. George, dated April 8, 1789.
[*Public Despatches from England, Vol. 92, pp. 11–12.*]

* * * * *

39. 23–25. We shall peruse at our leisure Mr. Strange's Account of his Voyage to the North West Coast of America, and his proposal for making a settlement there in consequence ; when we shall be able to form a judgement how far Mr. Strange is entitled to any pecuniary consideration from the Company, agreeably to your recommendation[2].

* * * * *

[1] This communication is not available.
[2] Further communication from the Company on the subject is not available.

INDEX

A

America, 1, 2, 9, 13, 14, 15, 18, 21, 22, 35, 37, 38, 40, 43, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61.
Arayas [Araya] Island, 10.

B

Bally, the Strait of, 2.
Batavia [Battavia], 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 14, 16.
Batto [Bato] Mande Islands, 10.
Beering's Island, 40.
Bencoolen, 7, 8.
Bengal, 38, 57.
Bombay, 1, 2, 6, 16, 57, 58, 59, 60.
Borneo, 2, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 15, 43.
Breakers Point, 18, 28.

C

Campbell, Major-General Sir Archibald, 1, 59.
Canton, 16, 21.
Cape Hinchingbrooke [Hinchinbroke, Hinchingbroke], 35, 37, 43.
Captain Cook, 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 14, 29, 30, 33, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 45.
Carteret, Captain, 11.
Celebes, 2, 11.
Center Island, 45.
China, 2, 3, 6, 16, 37, 40, 41, 44, 45, 58, 59.
Clamata, 27.
Cochin, 2, 3.
Cook, Captain, 1, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24, 26, 27, 28, 31, 35, 37, 40, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 57, 58, 61.
Cook's River, 39, 43.
Copper Island, [Mednoi Ostroff], 40, 41, 43, 45.
Cox, Mr. 40, 41.

D

Dalrymple, Alexander, 45.
Dalrymple, Sir John, 29.
De Fonte, Admiral, 31.

E

England, 1, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61.
Europe, 2.
Experiment, 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 20, 22, 28, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43.

F

Formosa, 2, 45.
Fort St. George, 1, 58, 59, 60, 61.
Friendly Harbour, 20, 37.

G

Goa, 2.
Greenwich, 43.
Guise, Captain, 4, 5, 13, 14, 38.

H

Holland, 7.
Horback, Mr., 41.

I

India, 1, 2, 14, 15, 23, 40, 41, 57, 60, 61.

J

Japan, 38.
Java, 6, 8, 9, 11.

K

Kamschatka, 43.
Kay's Island, 35.
King George's Sound, 33, 61.
Krenitzen, Captain, 41.

L

Laurie, Henry, Captain, 4, 13, 14, 41.
Le' Cle, Mr., 8.
Levasheff, Lieut., 41.
Leyden's Island, 9.
London, 9.
Luciera Islands, 10.

M

Macao, 2, 22, 41, 45.
Macassar, the Strait of, 8, 9, 13.
Mackay, Mr., 22, 23, 24, 25, 28.
Madras, 1, 59, 60.
Malabar, 2, 5, 6.
Mangalore, 2.
Manilla, 2.
Mansfield Bay, 34.
Maquilla, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 48, 50.
Mednoi Ostroff, *see* Copper Island.
Mindanao, 11.
Montague Island, 35, 43.
Murderer's Point, 9.

N

Narsacira [Nascacira] Island, 10.
Nootka, Sound, 15, 18, 19, 20, 22, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 42, 46, 54, 56, 61.
Nootka, 38.

O

Onalaska Islands, 38, 43.
Ontong Point, 6.
Oxenford Bay, 29.

P

Pacific Ocean, 3, 15, 44.
Phillipine Islands, 2.
Prince William's Sound, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 42, 43, 54, 61.
Pulo Laut Island, 10.

Q

Queen Charlotte's Sound, 32, 33.

R

Resolution, 42.

S

Sandwich Island, 27.
Sayer and Bennet, 10.
Scott, David, 1, 3, 28, 57, 58, 59.
Scott's Islands, 29.
See Otter, 38, 39.
Snug Corner Bay, 35, 36, 37, 43.
Sooloo Isles, 2.
Spice Islands, 9.
Strange, James, 1, 4, 5, 13, 42, 46, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61.
Sulphur Islands, 44, 45.
Sumatra, 6.
Surprise Rock, 43.
Swallow, 11.

T

Tanjore, 60.
Tillecherry, 2.
Tipping, Captain, 38, 39.

W

Whale bay, 30, 33.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF MADRAS GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

IN INDIA.

THE BOOK COMPANY, Calcutta.
THE BURMA BOOK CLUB (LTD.), 240-A, Merchant Street, Rangoon, Burma.
BUTTERWORTH & Co. (LTD.), 6, Hastings Street, Calcutta.
R. CAMBRAY & Co., Calcutta.
The Superintendent, DIOCESAN PRESS, Vepery, Madras.
E. M. GOPALAKRISHNA KONE, Pudumantapam, Madura.
HIGGINBOTHAMS (LTD.), Mount Road, Madras.
M. C. KOTHARI, Bookseller, Publisher and Newspaper Agent, Raopur Road, Baroda.
S. KRISHNASWAMI & Co., Teppakulam Post, Trichinopoly Fort.
THE LAW BOOK DEPOT (LTD.), 15 and 16, Francis Joseph Street, Madras.
THE MODERN STORES, Salem.
S. MURTHY & Co., Madras.
G. A. NATESAN & Co., Madras.
The Superintendent, NAZAIR KANUN HIND PRESS, Allahabad.
NIVASARKAR, Manager, "Hitawada," Nagpur.
P. R. RAMA IYER & Co., Madras.
RAMAKRISHNA & SONS, Lahore.
THE SRIVILLIPUTTUR CO-OPERATIVE TRADING UNION (LTD.), Srivilliputtur.
R. SUNDER PANDURANG, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
D. B. TARAPOREVALA SONS & Co., Bombay.
THACKER & Co. (LTD.), Bombay.
THACKER, SPINK & Co., 3 Esplanade East, Calcutta.
THE THEOSOPHICAL PUBLISHING HOUSE, Adyar.
THE UNIVERSAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, Bezwada.
THE UPPER INDIA PUBLISHING HOUSE (LTD.), Lucknow.
P. VARADACHARI & Co., Booksellers, 8, Lingha Chetti Street, Madras.
S. VAS & Co., Madras.

IN STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

THE FEDERAL RUBBER STAMP Co., Penang.

NOTICE.

Official publications may be obtained in the United Kingdom either direct from the office of the High Commissioner for India, 42, Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W. 1, or through any bookseller.